

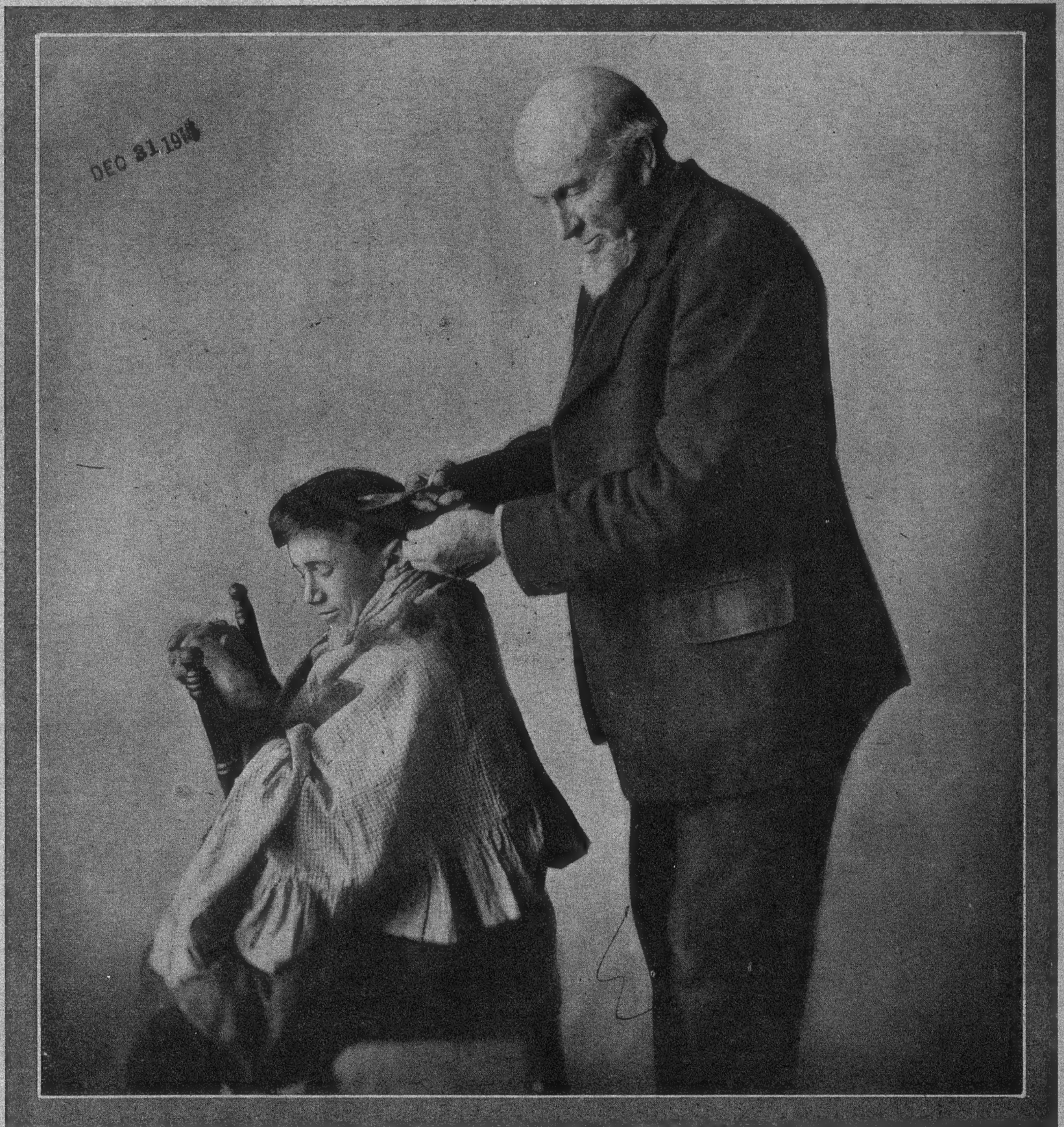
# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

December 24, 1919

\$1.50 per Year



AN OLD HAND AT THE JOB

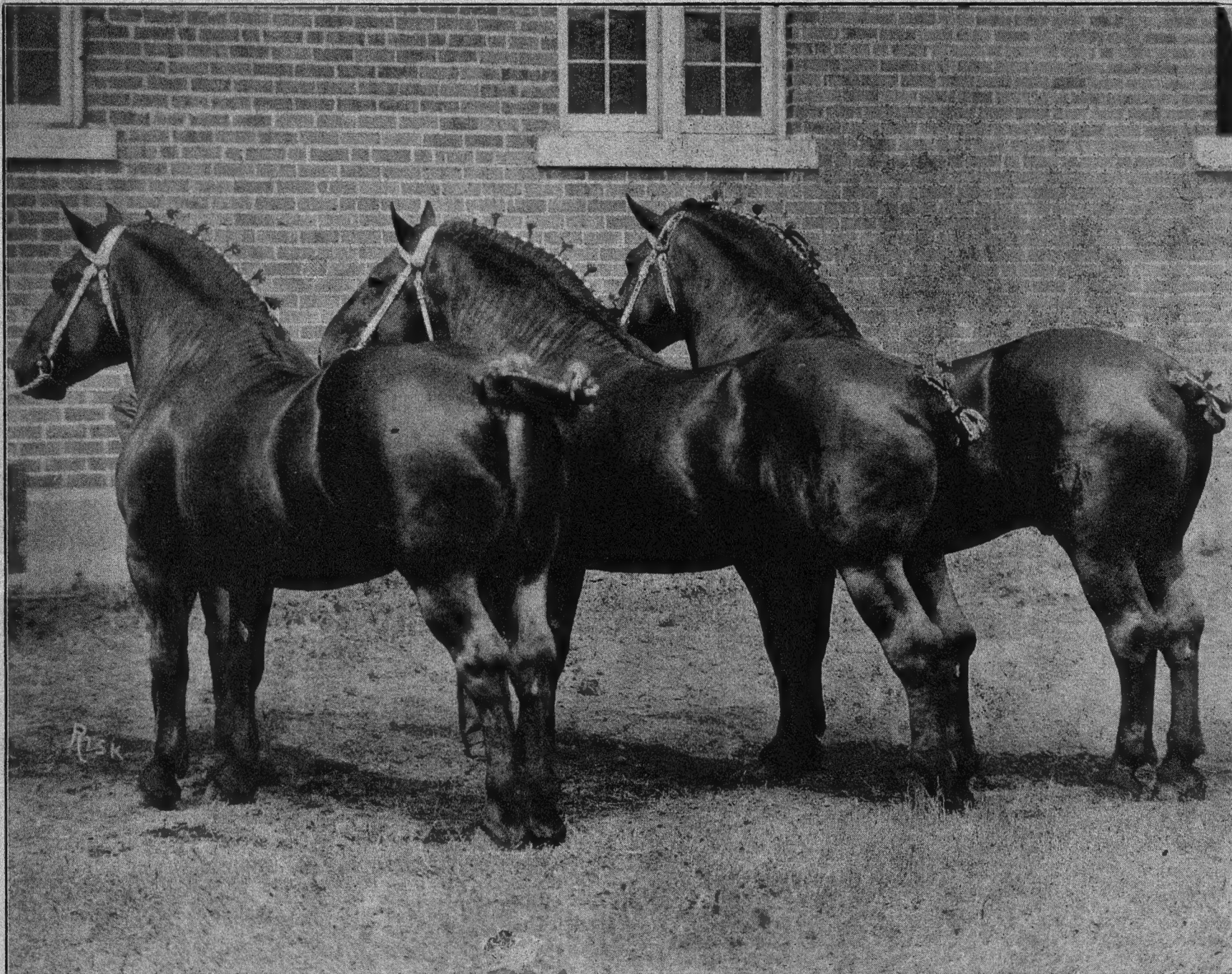
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Circulation over 71,000 Weekly



# Devine's Percherons

I am the largest importer of Percheron horses in Canada, having brought in over 700 head of the best type. The Provincial Stallion Enrollment Board Grading is a guarantee of the quality of my stock. Every horse imported by me this year is registered under Schedule A.



My new importation will arrive at Brandon early in December. In this lot are several prize winners from the 1919 International—one of the strongest Percheron shows ever held on the American continent. I will let you have one of my high-class horses under easy three-year terms. I don't ask for any money till you have collected for a crop of colts.

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WRITE FOR PARTICULARS ABOUT MY INSURANCE TERMS WHICH PROTECT BUYERS IN EVERY EVENTUALITY

*My aim is to satisfy every customer. My past sales and my growing clientele shows how well I have accomplished this aim.*

**W. H. DEVINE - Brandon, Man.**



## A WORD TO THE WISE

The editors hope you enjoy reading The Guide. This year will see many important improvements made. We can promise our old subscribers many new, unusual and interesting features, a constant bettering of our service.

During the next few years Canada must solve the trying problems that will have resulted from the great war. The equitable solution of the reconstruction difficulties will determine the status of western agriculture—as to whether our prairies will be dotted with prosperous farms or the industry stifled by placing upon it an unequal portion of the vast burden of debt that has been created. Every farmer should keep posted—The Guide should be a weekly visitor in every farm home during this period.

The yellow address label on The Guide shows to what date your subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

Back numbers of The Guide cannot be supplied. Send in your renewal promptly to avoid missing a single issue.

Remittance should be made direct to The Guide, either by registered letter, postal note, postal bank, or express money order.

## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None."  
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers.

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.



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No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to insure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

## Ontario Farmers' Annual

TORONTO, December 19.—The sixth annual convention of the United Farmers of Ontario, and perhaps the most momentous gathering in the history of the province was held in Toronto, December 15 to 19.

Less than six years ago, when the first convention was held, the entire membership of the organization was put in a small room in a down-town hotel. At the convention just closed, the largest assembly hall in the Dominion of Canada was packed with 2,500 delegates, representing 50,000 members of the U.F.O.

At this gathering was inaugurated a policy which is destined to go down to history. The innovation showed, more eloquently than any words, that "the old order changeth giving place to new." In the past the common people have gone to governments, hat in hand and asked for the few crumbs which were left, after the rich and powerful had feasted. At the gathering in Toronto, the premier of the province and his cabinet appeared in person, gave an account of their stewardship, outlined their policies and asked for the endorsement of the United Farmers.

The convention was a success in every particular. In attendance and in enthusiasm, it surpassed all its predecessors, while in business accomplished it also made new records.

## New Officer

R. H. Halbert, who has been president for five years, resigned as he felt that his duties as a member of parliament for North Ontario would interfere with his U.F.O. work. The vice-president, the Hon. E. C. Drury, also retired, as the premiership of the province was a sufficient task for one man. In their places were elected R. W. E. Burnaby, as president, who has been president of the Farmers' Co-operative Company; and as vice-president, W. A. Amos, who for a number of years has been one of the leaders in the movement.

The annual report showed that there were now 1,130 clubs, a gain of 510 during the year, with a membership of over 48,000, a gain of 23,000 during the year.

Finances were shown to be in a very satisfactory condition, with a cash surplus on hand of over \$15,000.

The co-operative company showed a most remarkable expansion. In the first year of its existence it did a business of \$33,000, while last year it transacted a business valued at over \$8,500,000. The retiring president of the co-operative company estimated that they would do \$15,000,000 business in 1919-20.

## Federal Questions Prominent

While the chief interest naturally centred in the affairs of the province a federal aspect was given to the gathering through the presence of Hon. T. A. Crerar, G. F. Chipman, Norman Lambert, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and other men from Western Canada. Many of the Ontario men also pointed out the necessity of organizing and carrying the fight into federal politics.

## U.F.O. Hold Great Convention in Toronto—Premier Drury and his Cabinet Receive Ovation

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

In the last analysis it was shown that tariff matters were solved by the federal government and as this was a burning question it was necessary for the farmers to send members to Ottawa who would fight for their interests.

The papers read, the speeches made, and the discussions which followed, were of unusually high order. Every problem relating to the betterment of rural life and to improving citizenship in general came in for consideration. There was no mention of class legislation but distinct pledges were given that the legislation sought was for the benefit of all and not for any one class, creed, or race.

The addresses of Premier Drury and his cabinet were straight forward, manly pledges that they would carry on the policies laid down by the United farmers. Mr. Drury especially received a tremendous ovation and aroused the highest pitch of enthusiasm by his declarations.

An interesting feature of the convention was the presence of the United Farm Women of Ontario.

## Crerar on Tariff

Hon. T. A. Crerar devoted most of his attention to the tariff. "The protective tariff," he said, "confers special privilege on those who are beneficiaries of it and for that reason the organized farmers of Canada are opposed to the principle of protection in our tariffs. The protective tariff has been the agency of many of the corrupting influences in the political life of our country. If the sources of the campaign funds in our country should be exposed to public view for the last 40 years, and I am sure I am on safe ground in making this statement, you would find that one of the greatest contributing agencies to campaign election funds has been the manufacturers. They have done it because they wanted their protection maintained and they were willing to pay the price."

He read what he termed the most important plank in the Farmers' Platform, that, wherein the system of protection is declared to be "economically unsound and morally wrong."

## A Gradual Process

"There have been some criticisms," Mr. Crerar continued, "that the farmers seek to sweep away all tariffs; that they are going to make a clean break with the thing and that nothing in the way of tariff will be left. That is not true."

He did not wonder that the government of the United States had repealed their offer of reciprocity to Canada, but in commenting on the farmers' plank of reciprocity in natural products and foodstuffs, he said, "I can conceive of nothing that would be more beneficial to the farmers of this country

than to have that arrangement with our neighbors to the south. Here is a population of 110,000,000 to 115,000,000 people who in 15 or 20 years will, in many respects, become a food importing nation. Canada is the nation that should supply her needs in that respect."

Further, Mr. Crerar said, "protection is the weapon created by legislation to keep goods out of the country and consequently benefit the home manufacturer to that extent. It is the using of the law to create what is in my opinion a special privilege to a section of the people. Canada," he instanced, "must export at least 50,000,000 bushels of wheat per annum. And she must take something back for that wheat. The situation is," he said, "that everything the farmer has to sell he sells in open competition in the markets of the world and everything he buys he has to buy in a restricted market."

## Rural De-population

Mr. Crerar said that "protection, arranged at the bar of public opinion was charged with the fact that rural population in Ontario has steadily declined under it and that as many people of Nova Scotian birth lived in the New England states as lived in Nova Scotia."

"If we have been living under a fiscal policy of a certain principle for 40 years, and this is the product of it. What are we then to do? It is true we have built up our large cities but I do not know that it is a good thing in any country to have cities of five, six or seven hundred thousand population while rural population is on the decline. Even manufacturers have difficulty they say in keeping labor in Canada."

Mr. Crerar congratulated the U.F.O. and said it was a natural thing for the farmers of this country to organize. In his opinion, agriculture was the greatest industry in the Dominion. However, he made it clear that he did not believe that any one class should have the sole right to rule in this country.

## Ontario Ministers' Addresses

Premier Drury dispelled any fears that his government would inaugurate class legislation. He asked his hearers if they wanted such legislation and was answered with a thunderous "no." "I knew that answer would come, you are farmers but first of all you are citizens and you want no class legislation. You want us to give to this province government of the people, by the people, for the people."

The premier and his cabinet outlined their policies which included nearly every progressive measure advocated by the U.F.O. and the Canadian Council of Agriculture. The program included better schools, better housing conditions, better roads, progressive legislation in regard to colonization, forest and mines, the simplifying of our laws and many other matters for which the farmers had agitated for years. In brief, it was a meeting of the plain people's parliament and as such witnessed the adoption of many measures of a progressive nature all destined to make for the betterment of Canadian citizenship.

**Keep Roup Out of Your Flock**

Even though an advanced case of Roup, Colds, Canker or Catarrh can be cured by

**Pratts Roup Remedy**

It is a wise precaution to use "Pratts" as a preventive before the disease develops. Roup hens will not lay and are a serious menace to the rest of the flock.

Mr. L. S. Arnold, Melita, Man., writes: "I got some of your Roup Remedy last fall and it cured my chickens in no time."

Order to-day. In powder or tablet form. Booklet FREE.

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**Winnipeg Boy GASOLINE ENGINES**

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| 1 1/2 Horsepower, | \$ 63.15 |
| 2 1/2 Horsepower, | 116.15   |
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| 6 Horsepower,     | 234.80   |

**Winnipeg Boy KEROSENE ENGINES**

|               |          |
|---------------|----------|
| 3 Horsepower, | \$125.35 |
| 5 Horsepower, | 166.65   |
| 7 Horsepower, | 246.55   |

**Pump Jacks**  
\$9.10 to \$10.00

**Circular Saw Blades**

|          |        |          |        |
|----------|--------|----------|--------|
| 24-inch, | \$5.25 | 26-inch, | \$6.20 |
| 28-inch, | 7.15   | 30-inch, | 8.10   |

Write for low prices on "KING" Washing Machines

**Waterloo Boy Kerosene Tractor of Canada Ltd.**  
WINNIPEG

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at World's Original and Greatest School and become independent with no capital invested. Every branch of the business taught. Write today for Free Catalogue.—JONES NATIONAL SCHOOL OF AUCTIONEERING, 52 N. Sacramento Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Carey M. Jones, Pres.

## QUICK!

Send your watch and jewelry to us for repairing. The work will be done thoroughly and quickly.

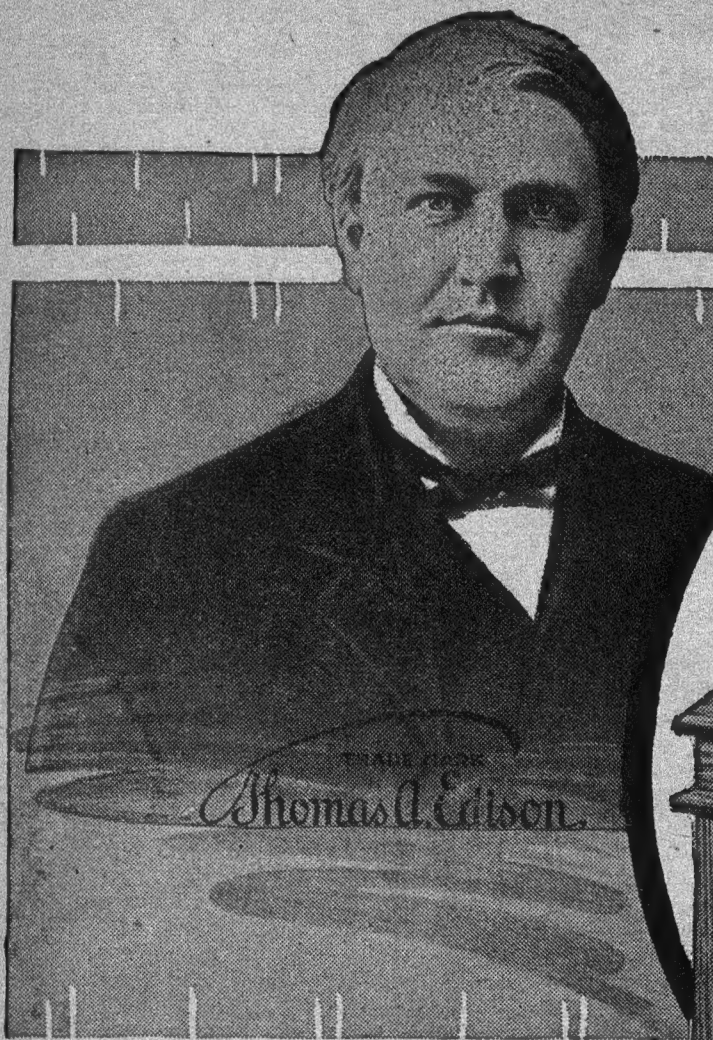
Positively No Long Delay Broken Main Springs, Watch Crystals, Hands, Broach Pins, etc., etc., replaced and returned in 36 hours.

WE HURRY—

**Thompson** "The Jeweler"  
MINNEDOSA, MAN.



## Mr. Edison's Wonderful New Amberola



Only  
**\$1.00**

**and after trial!**

Yes, we will send you the New Edison Amberola, the product of the world's greatest inventor's genius, the phonograph with the wonderful diamond stylus reproducer, and your choice of latest Diamond Amberol Records on *free trial without a penny down*. On this offer you can now have the genuine Edison Amberola, the instrument which gives you real, life-like music, the finest and best of all phonographs at a small fraction of the price asked for imitations of Mr. Edison's great instrument. *Seize this opportunity.*

### Rock-Bottom Direct Offer—

If, after the free trial, you decide to keep Mr. Edison's superb new instrument, send us only \$1.00. Pay the balance on easiest kind of monthly payments. Think of it! A \$1.00 payment, and a few dollars a month to get this wonderful new style outfit—Mr. Edison's great phonograph with the Diamond Stylus reproducer, all the musical results of the highest price outfits—the same Diamond Amberol Records—yes, the greatest value for \$1.00 down, balance on easiest monthly terms. Convince yourself—free trial first. No money down, no C. O. D., not one cent to pay unless you choose to keep the instrument. Send coupon!

### COUPON

F. K. BABSON, Edison Phonograph Distributors,  
355 Portage Ave., Dept. 729 Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen:—Please send me your New Edison Catalog and full particulars of your free trial offer on the new model Edison Amberola.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

### Our NEW Edison Catalog Sent Free

Your name and address on a postal or in a letter (or just the coupon) is enough. No obligation in asking for the catalog. Get this offer—*while this offer lasts!*

F. K. BABSON, Edison Phonograph Dist's.  
355 Portage Ave., Dept. 729, WINNIPEG, MAN.  
U. S. OFFICE: Edison Block, Chicago, Illinois

*For years, the world's greatest inventor worked night and day to make the music of the phonograph true to life. At last he has succeeded. Now that you can get THE BEST on the wonderful offer below, you need no longer be satisfied with anything less than Mr. Edison's great instrument. Read below how easily you may have the genuine New Edison Amberola in your home.*

### A Happy Home

Happiness is life—and real happiness is found only in a real home. And by a real home I do not mean a house with a yard or farm around it. Oh, no! A real home is the place where the happy, united family gather together for mutual enjoyment and recreation. And the Edison Amberola makes this possible, for it stands supreme as the greatest home entertainer. It will mean more than entertainment and merriment, more than an hour of amusement, yes, it will mean genuine pleasure of the lasting sort—helpful entertainment and culture of the most beneficial kind. It will mean the family united—a new home.



### Entertain Your Friends

Get the New Edison Amberola in your home on free trial. Entertain your family and friends with the latest up-to-date song hits of the big cities. Laugh until your sides ache at the funniest of funny minstrel shows. Hear the grand old church hymns. Hear the crashing brass bands, the waltzes, the two-steps, the solos, the duets and quartettes. You will sit awe-stricken at the wonderful grand operas as sung by the world's greatest singers. You will be moved by the tender, sweet harmony of quartettes singing those old melodies that you have heard all your life. Take your choice of any kind of entertainment. All on free trial. Then, after the trial, send the outfit back at our expense if you choose. Or keep it on our great rock-bottom offer. Send the coupon today!



# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, December 24, 1919

## A Vast and Various Country

The vastness of Canada and the diversity of its different sections, and the great distances which separate them, create the most formidable of our country's national problems. Said a Canadian public man, in conversation recently on some of Canada's national problems: "There are more people in the West who know and understand the East than there are people in the East who know and understand the West—that is because many people in the West have come from the East. But however high you may place the number of such people there is still ample room left for asking how many people in the West understand Quebec. It may, indeed, well be asked how many people in Ontario understand Quebec. Without going any further into that it is no more than the plain truth to say that there are people in Eastern Canada who do not know any more of Western Canada than many of the Japanese know."

It takes about six days and six nights to travel from one ocean coast of Canada to the other. But in Great Britain a public man can make a speech in the south of England in the morning and repeat it in the capital of Scotland on the same day. The penalty of Canada's vastness is that it is difficult to create a common public opinion in Canada, to say nothing of the difficulty of concentrating it so as to make it effective at the national capital. The problem of education in national affairs is one of immense difficulty. But it is for every true Canadian to regard this problem as one of the difficulties which exist in the world only to be overcome.

The political movement in the organized farmers will prove its worth by the manner in which it tackles this problem. The goal towards which every true Canadian works is Canadian national unity. The old political partyism thrives by fostering sectionalism and pandering to prejudice and playing into the hands of special privilege. Self-interested desires and any class seeking its own advantage by means of injustices to any other class are hostile to the spirit of the New National Policy, which is based on justice and a recognition of the equal rights of all Canadians.

## The Wheat and the Millers

The lifting of the United States embargo on December 15 opened for the Canadian Wheat Board a market in which the price stood high above the price at which the Board was selling the wheat to the millers north of the boundary line. As these words are written the Wheat Board is still selling to the Canadian millers at that same price, namely \$2.30 a bushel (Fort William basis), while the price which the Board is paying the Canadian wheat growers is \$2.15 a bushel (Fort William basis).

On this page of the issue of The Guide for December 10, the issue preceeding the lifting of the United States embargo, it was pointed out that it was the duty of the Wheat Board to raise the price of wheat to the Canadian millers immediately upon the export value of the wheat justifying such action. As the present words are written the Board has not yet raised the price to the Canadian millers. There are rumors that the Board is going to do its plain duty in this respect; it may be that the Board has already arrived at the decision to do its duty. Quite possibly that decision will have been announced by the Board before these words are in printers' ink.

The fact remains that as this page of the present issue of The Guide is made up the Canadian Wheat Board has not yet raised the price at which it is selling the wheat to the millers; and The Guide would be recreant in its duty if it failed to repeat what it has declared from the first, namely, that the Board should make the millers pay for their wheat at a figure determined by the price for which the wheat can be sold in the world's markets.

Everybody who has given the matter any thought will realize, of course, that the Wheat Board naturally feels itself under obligation to the general public to weigh carefully the question of the price of bread. But in the light of plain justice in the adjustment of this matter it is undeniable that the difference made in the price of bread by such increase in the wheat price as is called for by every consideration of equity and of rightful regard from the national standpoint for the basic industry upon which the whole fabric of the national life and work exists, is, when calculated on the basis of the individual and the family, not a heavy impost; and moreover, that it would be far from displacing bread from its position as the cheapest food.

Sir John Willison, of the Canadian Reconstruction Association, of course, as in duty bound, hastened to inform the public that the free export of wheat to the United States would curtail Canadian milling operations and deprive Canadian farmers of bran and shorts. But Col. J. Z. Fraser, of the United Farmers of Ontario, who is a member of the Wheat Board, promptly showed that there was no danger of the plants of the Canadian milling corporations shutting down, if there were free movement of wheat to the United States, and further, that those corporations which Sir John Willison undertook to represent, as being solicitous for the interest of the livestock and dairying industries, have been shipping their bran and shorts to the United States.

No advance of merely a few cents will be adequate to meet the needs of the situation. The Guide hopes that by the time these words are before its readers the Board will have announced that it has raised to a just level the price paid for wheat by the millers.

## Participation Certificates

From several points in the Prairie Provinces there have been sent to The Guide copies of a circular letter, dated December 5th, which has been sent out from Winnipeg to agents of grain firms by a man in this city, whose heart, it is evident, throbs with the desire to do grain growers good, in a manner of speaking. What his game is may be gathered from his circular, which (with names omitted) is as follows:—

I understand that a good many of your customers are showing a lack of interest in the participation certificates which have been lodged with you for delivery.

The value of these certificates is, of course, unknown at present, and will not likely be known until the end of 1920.

Having some available money I am prepared to invest in a certain amount of these participation certificates, and should any of your customers desire to dispose of same for cash I am willing to buy them on the following basis:—

I will pay for each certificate at the rate of 2 cents (two cents) per bushel, which includes your commission. This means that if you can purchase them from the farmer at 1 cent per bushel, it will leave a profit of \$10 per thousand for yourself. As a matter of fact you can adjust your own commission as between yourself and customer.

If the matter is of interest you can arrange

purchases from such parties as desire to sell and use the attached draft, drawing on me with participation certificates attached duly endorsed, for collection through any chartered bank.

This offer will only be good up to December 31, 1919, but should you have anything further to offer after that date, or if there are any points which you do not clearly understand, kindly communicate with me at the above address.

Yours faithfully,

Each of these circulars is signed by the large-hearted philanthropist referred to above, whose desire to do the farmers good, in a manner of speaking, must cause a glow of warmth throughout his whole being. That generous glow of warmth ought surely to enable him to effect a considerable saving of the expense which other people are under in order to keep warm. If Dickens were writing his Christmas Carol in this part of the world for the present Christmas the foregoing circular might afford him a suggestion for something over which to make Scrooge rub his hands together in ecstatic delight, in face of the prospect of a big return on a small investment. The farmers should keep their certificates.

## The "Made-in-Canada" Campaign

The sign, "Buy Made-in-Canada Goods" is again being conspicuously displayed on the hoardings of Canadian towns and cities, and the fact that the value of the Canadian dollar has fallen through the excess of imports from the United States over exports to that country is being made much of by Canadian manufacturers as a reason why the people should patronize home industries. An advertising campaign to induce Canadian people to buy Canadian-made goods, however, is a quite unnecessary expense. If people are buying too many foreign goods the remedy lies in the hands of the manufacturers themselves.

The only thing that is necessary to induce the people of this country to buy goods made at home is for the manufacturers to supply goods in sufficient quantities and at such prices that Canadian goods can be bought at lower prices than imported goods of the same quality. The protection afforded by the tariff gives the Canadian manufacturer a big advantage over his foreign rival.

Take for instance a pair of boots, for which an importer pays a United States manufacturer \$4.00. In addition to the purchase price, the importer must pay a duty of 37½ per cent., or \$1.50, making a total of \$5.50. If the Canadian manufacturer takes full advantage of the duty and puts his price for a shoe of equal value at \$5.50 it will be a matter of individual preference as to whether the customer will buy Canadian or American shoes, and considerable quantities will be imported. If, on the other hand, the Canadian manufacturer contents himself with \$4.75, or 75 cents more than his foreign rival asks, he can beat his competitor by 75 cents and capture the bulk of the trade.

The same facts apply to any line of goods in which Canadian manufacturers and producers compete with foreigners for Canadian trade. It is not necessary to display posters to induce people to eat bread made from Canadian wheat, because wheat can be bought from Canadian farmers for less than it would cost if imported, even though there is no duty on wheat. The fact that the volume of imports from the United States is maintained at such a high level, indicates that Canadian manufacturers generally add the full amount of their protection to their prices. If Canadian manufacturers would



concentrate their efforts on high quality and low prices, instead of indulging in false appeals to sentiment, their trade would expand and the influx of foreign goods would be reduced.

### Does Not Want a Tariff

Baldwin's Limited, a well-known firm of tin-plate manufacturers, with large plants in South Wales, are at present constructing mills in Toronto, where they propose to manufacture tin and granite plates on a large scale. The firm, last spring, acquired the property and plant of the Imperial Munition Board, at Toronto, which will form part of their works.

Regarding this enterprise, a news item, accompanied by a photograph of the firm's leading representatives, has been circulated through a press agency, quoting J. C. Davis as saying on behalf of the firm: "We do not want a tariff, but the good-will and hearty co-operation of the citizens to make the baby grow." It is very refreshing to those who believe that artificial barriers to trade are a hindrance to the normal development of industry, to find a manufacturing concern of the importance of Baldwin's Limited, coming forward with testimony of this kind. The remarkable thing, however, is that though Mr. Davis says his firm does not want a tariff, tin plates, which had hitherto been on the free list, were, in June last, made dutiable at 25 per cent. under the general tariff in the last Dominion budget.

It was immediately after the duty had been put on tin-plate that the announcement was made that Baldwin's Limited had acquired the Imperial Munition Board property. One might be excused for inferring that there was some connection between the two events, and it would take a good deal to convince anyone acquainted with Canadian tariff history that the inference was wrong. If it is true, however, as Mr. Davis is reported of saying, that Baldwin's Limited do not want a tariff, The Guide would suggest that at the next session of parliament the duty be taken off tin plates, so that the manufacturers of tin and granite-ware of all kinds may get their raw materials for the lowest price and be unhampered in their industry.

### Successful Public Ownership

An outstanding example of what efficiently-managed public ownership can accomplish, is provided by the Hydro-Electric system, owned by the city of Winnipeg. The report and balance sheet for the year ending, April 30, 1919, has recently been published, and from this it is learned that the successful career of this great municipal enterprise has continued unchecked throughout the war. For the last financial year the system shows a surplus of \$52,881, after paying interest on the money invested and allowing the large sum of \$306,778.30 for depreciation and sinking fund.

In its first year, ending April 30, 1913, the Winnipeg Hydro-Electric system had a deficit of \$83,432. In the following year there was a surplus of \$81,898, and every year since has shown a handsome profit. The city in 1918-19 had 37,809 customers for light and power; it generated over 88,000,000 units in the year, and when operating at its peak load developed 31,133 horse-power.

The balance sheet, however, tells only half the story of the success of the undertaking. Before the municipal scheme was adopted the citizens of Winnipeg were paying ten cents per unit for electric light. When the city current was about to be turned on the City Council made the announcement that the charge would be three cents for light and one cent for power, and appealed to the citizens to use city light and power, and provide a large enough volume of business to make their own undertaking pay at these

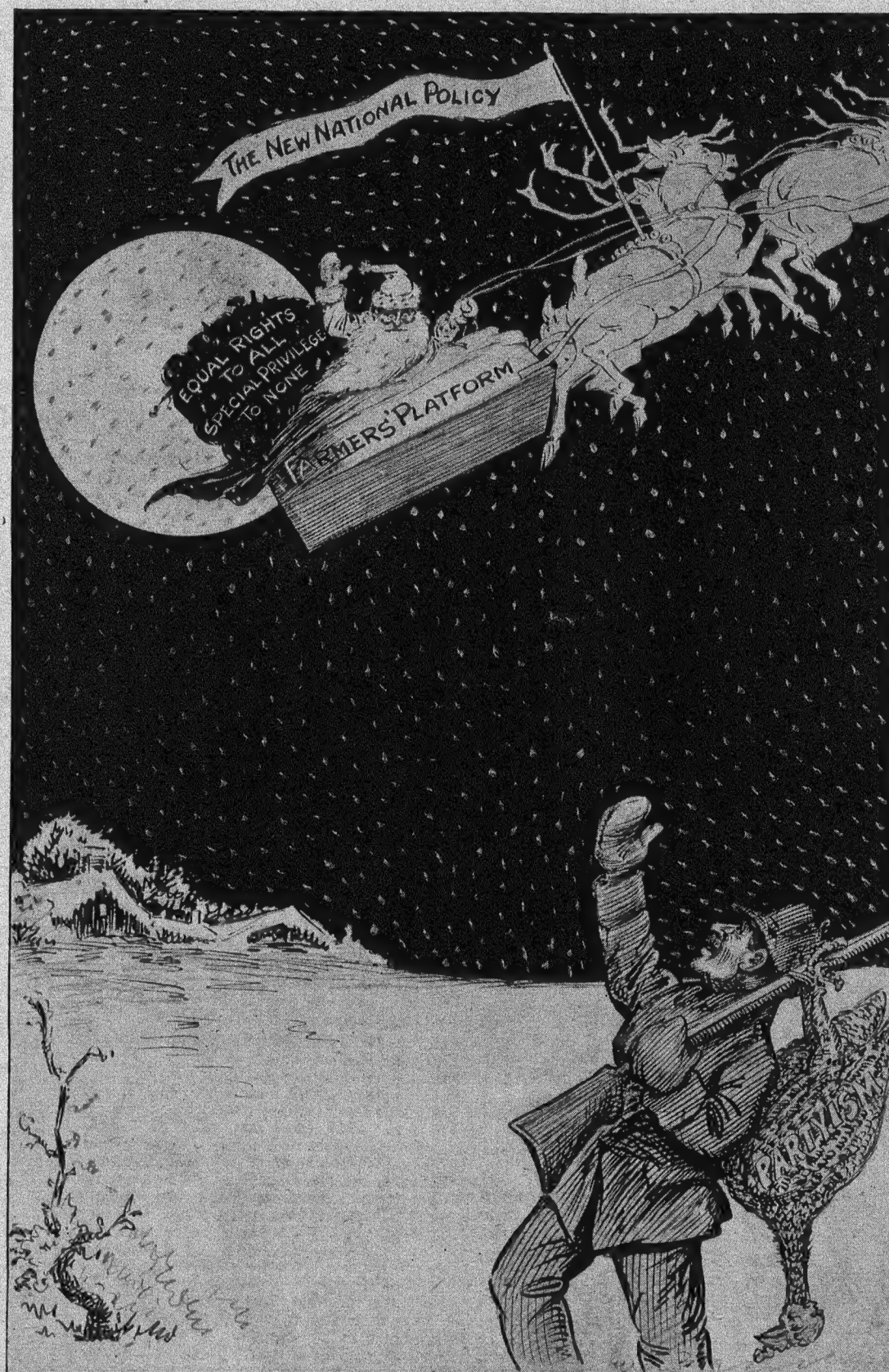
low rates. The Winnipeg Electric Railway Company at once brought its rates down to the same figures and there was lively competition between the city and the private company for business. The city, as the figures given above indicate, secured a large number of customers, and the faith which the council displayed when it cut rates to a third was amply justified. The people of Winnipeg are justly proud of their Hydro-Electric system. They claim to have the cheapest electric light and power in the world, and the undertaking consistently shows a profit.

Comparing this undertaking with some others that have been less prosperous, reasons for its success are not difficult to find. This was not a case either of buying up a private enterprise at an inflated valuation or taking over a system that had proved a failure and heaped up a huge debt under private ownership. It was a clean-cut business proposition free from politics. There was a big demand for electric current, with great possibilities of expansion if it could be produced cheaply. The necessary water-power

was running to waste on the Winnipeg River, 75 miles away, and fortunately was not yet appropriated by private interests. The enterprise has been well managed on straight business lines, with the goodwill of the citizens behind it, and its success has been well deserved.

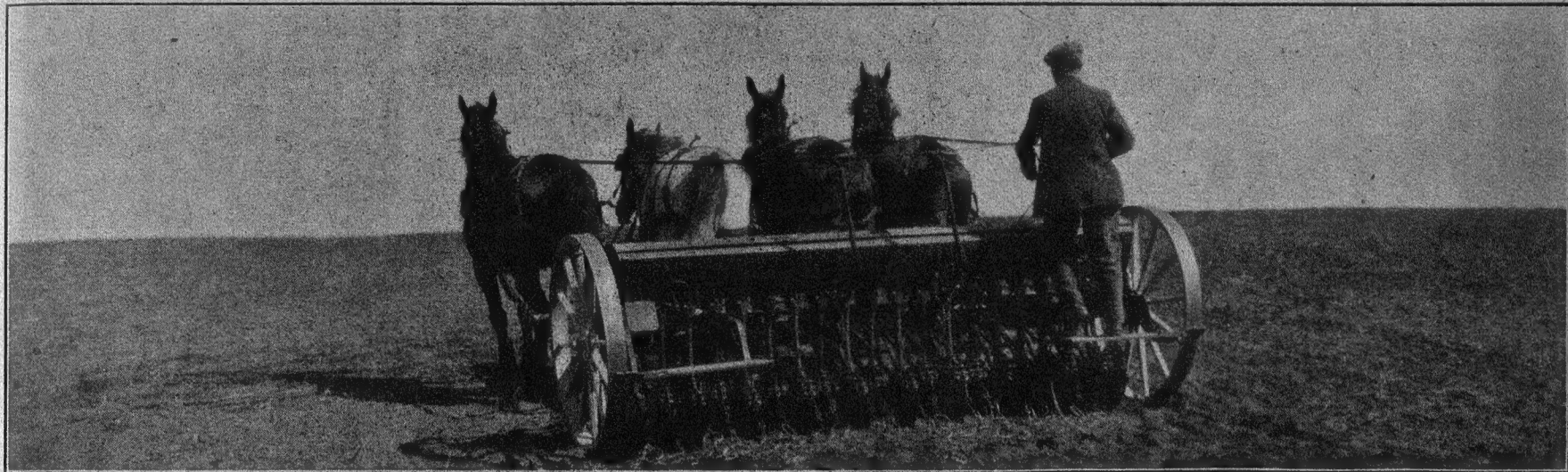
### A Suggestion They Refrain From

That prolific provider of plausible propaganda for protectionism, Sir John Willison, appears to be working overtime on his job. Canada's "need as never before" of the protectionist system, to save the country from being gulped down by the United States, is being proclaimed by Sir John from the Canadian Reconstruction Association's housetop more persistently and in more alarmist tones than ever. It is notable that neither that knightly voice of the protectionist system nor any of its other voices are suggesting such a tariff preference to British goods as might do something to lessen "trade or truck with the Yankees."



Christmas Good Cheer!





Nick Taitinger, one of the Leading Seed Grain Growers and Exhibitors of Alberta, at Work on his Farm, a Few Miles East of Claresholm.

# The New Political Movement

**W**HAT is the Canadian Council of Agriculture? What is the new National Policy? What is the new Political Movement?

Many letters and articles of different sorts have been published in the press recently which appear to be based on a wrong interpretation of what these institutions really are; how they are constituted, and what are their objects. The fact that so much attention is directed to the subject is surely an indication of an awakened, or awakening public interest in vital questions of national importance; thus one of the principal objects of the leaders in this movement is being realized. It would be too much to expect that at the initiation of such far-reaching reforms all should unanimously endorse them, or the methods whereby it is sought to make them effective in legislation. We must believe that most of the criticism offered is at least sincere, even if in some cases it does indicate an allegiance to a political party, founded largely on antagonism to the principles of another party, and distrust of those who, in the past, have been its leaders. Independence in politics in past years has been such a rare commodity that few of us can afford to be too critical of the man who finds it difficult to sever the old party affiliations to support a new movement often championed by those who have been his most bitter political opponents. Distrust is inevitable, and confidence and unity can only be restored by recognition of, and adherence to those fundamental principles in government that are vital to the welfare of the entire community, by the submerging of our own petty personal views in a general support of those principles, which being nationally beneficial, react to the advantage of the individual. Criticism of a constructive nature is always beneficial, if prompted by a genuine desire to correct errors, but when based on prejudice or distrust, can only result in recrimination, and ill feeling.

## A Frequent Criticism

The most frequent criticism is an accusation of attempted control of the movement by its leaders, evidently not recognizing that when each and every one of these leaders is subject to annual election such control is an impossibility, except by the consent of the electors at convention time. One even asks how certain individuals represent the farmers on the Canadian Council of Agriculture, evidently not knowing the constitution of that body which is not composed of individuals, but of the executives of the various organizations in affiliation, each individual in each executive elected by the members of the body he represents. Another cannot understand why the organized farmers, through their associations, do not enter the provincial political field, forgetting that such action has never been asked for by any organized body, surely the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association or the Provincial Political Committee would not be justified in taking such action, nor in permitting its machinery to be used for such pur-

## An Address on the Constitution and Aims of the Canadian Council of Agriculture and the New National Policy—By R. M. Johnson

Secretary-Treasurer of the Provincial Committee of Saskatchewan,  
Supporters of the New National Policy

pose at the instance of a few individuals before such action was authorized by a general convention.

Let us then examine the three institutions mentioned, to discover, if possible, what they are, how they are constituted, and what their purpose, keeping in view the nature of the criticism offered, and the clearing up of such misunderstanding as may prevail.

### The Council of Agriculture

The Canadian Council of Agriculture first let it be understood is a Dominion-wide institution. While the various institutions affiliated with and comprised in its membership are at present confined to four provinces, this does not detract from its national character, as its functions are to deal only with federal or interprovincial matters, whether political, economic or social, so far as they affect the agricultural life of the country. It is composed of the executives of the various farmers' organizations which have grown up, particularly in Ontario and in the West, but is likewise open to take into membership, provincial organizations of other provinces which have the same or similar objects. No individual is a member as an individual, but each man or woman is selected from the executives of the various units in its membership, and these in turn are the elected representatives chosen at various conventions. If after this double selection the best persons are not chosen who can be blamed but the membership throughout the country? Even though these individuals may have their enemies and faultfinders, is it not reasonable to suppose that under this most thorough, and democratic method of selection they are representatives of the people? Then why, because someone happens in the past to have been an active supporter of one or other of the old political parties, should he now be condemned, if chosen by the people themselves?

### The Provincial Question

The Canadian Council of Agriculture being a national institution, dealing with national problems would have no right to deal with provincial problems; this is the function of our various provincial associations. Many men say that we should enter the field of provincial politics on the platform of the Council of Agriculture, but the Council of Agriculture has no such thing as a provincial platform. In some provinces it is possible there may be justification for entering the provincial field; there is no good reason why any group of people should not do so if their provincial government is not responsive to the demands of its people. This is what actually happened recently in Ontario, but it would not be possible for any group of people to enter the political field on the provincial platform of the Council of Agriculture, because one does not exist. The New National

Policy on the other hand, being a nation-wide policy, can fairly be sponsored by the council. This does not mean that the door is barred to provincial action. In each province we have the counterpart of the national institution whose peculiar function is, quoting from the constitution of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, "to watch legislation relating to their interests and to suggest to parliament or the legislature from time to time the enactment of such legislation as may be decided on by a convention or the Central board." This clause was framed before the Council of Agriculture became the active and influential body it is today, but since that time, while there is nothing to prevent the provincial associations approaching the Dominion parliament for any legislation, these matters are always referred to the council. On the other hand the council never undertakes to make suggestions relative to provincial affairs, leaving this to the provincial associations. We have precedent for this in our system of government under the British North America Act. Having its powers and objects thus clearly defined the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association—and I presume the same condition prevails in the other provinces—does watch provincial legislation, and through its elected representatives makes representations to the provincial government from time to time for the "enactment of such legislation as may be asked for by a convention or by the Central board." In this way much advanced legislation, and many reforms not of a legislative character have been secured. Should the time arrive when the provincial legislature was unresponsive to the demands of the people, or for any good reason a change should be deemed advisable, such as now seems to be warranted in the federal government, and as seemed to be warranted in Ontario, the organized farmers have the institution through which to voice their demands, and will not be slow to do so. Up to the present, they have not as an organized body deemed such action necessary.

### Well-considered Principles

What is the New National Policy? Without going into details or elaborating on any of the planks in that platform, let us say simply, it is an enunciation of a set of political principles as expressed by hundreds of local grain growers' associations and farmers' clubs, then crystallized into one document by the farmers' own elected representatives, known as the Canadian Council of Agriculture. It is not the findings of a few men who gathered for the purpose of formulating a platform hurriedly for an occasion, but it is the result of mental effort by hundreds and thousands of thinking men and women

extending over a term of several years. Simple?—of course it is simple, as most good things are simple. Its simplicity is its merit, for without any attempt to advance the interests of any one at the expense of others it defines in simple language those equitable and fundamental economic principles without which a nation cannot be great.

What is the new political movement? When the Council of Agriculture first formulated its now famous platform, it was not anticipated that direct action would be necessary to have these reforms made effective, but rather was it hoped that they could be in some measure accomplished by the pressure of public opinion brought to bear on those responsible for the government of Canada. This, however, was a vain hope, and not until it became apparent to the members of the Canadian Council of Agriculture that nothing could be hoped for from the two parties as constituted at present, was the decision arrived at to enter directly into active politics. Quite properly then, the method of taking the field was left to the associations in their respective provinces.

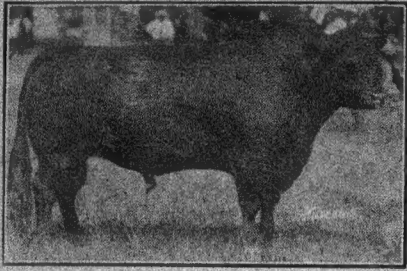
### Democratic Organization

The method adopted in the different provinces varied slightly, but there are no radical differences, and in each case the end sought is the same. In Saskatchewan conventions were called in each federal constituency at which committees were formed to thoroughly organize such constituencies, generally along the line of the rural municipality with a committee man for each. The next step was the calling together in a provincial convention of the various constituency executives to co-ordinate their efforts and work out a uniform system of operation. This meeting was held in Regina, September 17, and 18, 1919. Frank and open discussion characterized it, and a set of rules and regulations was adopted for the guidance of its supporters, besides adopting a uniform system for soliciting both moral and financial support. The various things which are now being so keenly criticised by many of the uninformed were at this meeting thoroughly talked over, and a decision arrived at. In order that the movement should be thoroughly representative of all classes it was made clear that it was made open to all who were prepared to endorse the reforms enunciated in the platform of the Council of Agriculture. A provincial committee was formed comprising the chairman from each constituency. This committee was given power to add five to its number, to be selected from those who by their known support to the movement and their ability to serve it might be considered desirable. The committee chose two men and two women, then this body of twenty chose from among themselves five, who, with the chairman and vice-chairman, should form an executive. The executive then appointed a secretary-treasurer, and proceeded to organize the province.

This plan should effectively dispose of my accusation that any one could

Continued on Page 13





**Emperor of Drumlanrig.**  
An International Galloway Champion which sired some of R. A. Wallace's Calgary winners.

**T**HE sixteenth annual Alberta Winter Fair, and sale of beef cattle and fat stock, held at Calgary, from December 9 to 12, despite the very severe wintry weather, which affected the attendance in a marked degree, and considering the adverse feed conditions prevailing in parts of the province, was a pronounced success.

It must be very gratifying to the executive and management of the Calgary Winter Fair, despite the most unfavorable conditions, under which any show has ever been held in Alberta, to be able to record such a marked increase in entry, and at the same time a correspondingly higher quality in all departments of animals exhibited.

Alberta is hard hit this year. There is no getting around that fact. Farmers are sacrificing their stock for want of feed, and there is in many localities an enormous mortality in horses and cattle. But withal, there is an extremely optimistic feeling prevailing among stockmen, and one or two good crops will go far to putting the province on its feet again.

The close observer at any of the auction sales which took place during fat stock show week, could not fail to mark a general desire on the part of purchasers to bid freely for cattle with some breeding behind them, even if they were in poor condition, and the same applied to sheep and horses.

The good stuff found a purchaser at very satisfactory prices every time, and if well-fitted the price was correspondingly higher; while the general opinion expressed on every hand pointed to dear cattle and horses next spring.

#### The Baby Beef Competitions

It speaks well for the province of Alberta at this unpropitious time, and for the other provinces also for that matter, to see the sustained interest exhibited in the baby beef classes.

At Calgary, this year, there was a good entry of very highly-fitted animals, and the interest taken in these competitions by the youngsters, and the thoroughly sportsman-like attitude of the losers, speaks well for the future of these young stockmen. Too much cannot be done to foster this fine spirit, and The Guide would throw out the suggestion that the presentation of the prizes at the close of these competitions be made a more elaborate affair, and the young competitors be treated to a real good dinner, with some amusement thrown in for good measure. These young folks are wanted back next year and their friends along with them, and while something of the nature above referred to might cost a little extra money it would be money well spent.

#### The Judges

The judges were as follows: For cat-



**Dales May.**  
Grand Champion Shorthorn Female, Calgary. Owned by C. G. Beeching.

# The Alberta Winter Fair

*Increased Entry and Splendid Quality of Exhibits—  
Severe Weather Hits Attendance—Some Good Sales*

tle, J. W. Barnett, Drinkwater, Sask.; sheep, Herbert Smith, Camrose, and John Wilson, Innisfail, Alta; swine, G. H. Hutton, Calgary. There were one or two differences of opinion expressed regarding some phases of the judging, but on the whole it was conscientiously and well done.

#### The Pure-Bred Cattle

In the Shorthorns, Chas. G. Beeching, of De Winton, Alta., exhibited the blocky-built, rotund, remarkably well-covered Dale's May, a two-year-old heifer, brought out in great bloom and an easy winner in her class and champion of the breed. The same exhibitor had a beautifully-fashioned entry in the yearling Tranby Clara.

C. H. Slater, of Vegreville, had some good entries, as also had W. Hudson, Katryn; J. L. Walters, Clive; Harris Bros., Macleod; and Ernest Cole, Coleridge. Harris' yearling heifer, Archer's Lass, was a beautiful handler.



**The \$5,000 Calf.** The Hon. Duncan Marshall, with his Alberta-bred Shorthorn, Matchless Dale. This junior bull calf won second at Chicago in a class of 40.

In Herefords, Frank Collicut, Crossfield; O. A. Boggs, Daysland; McKenzie Bros., Kneehill Valley; and Leffingwell and Shephard, of Warner, had each some good exhibits.

In the three-year-old cows, Boggs, with Columbus Donea, was an easy winner. Her feminine character, symmetry and substance fully entitled her to her honors. She won the reserve grand championship for best cow or heifer. The same exhibitor had also a demonstration of whitefaced type and masterful fitting in the yearling Miss Panama.

Collicut had a sweet, mellow youngster in the under one year class, in Willow Springs Melody, and Leffingwell and Shephard, in two-year-old heifers had the smooth, low-down but hardly well enough finished Blossom 6th.

G. N. Buffum, Bechar, Sask., had things all his own way in the "Doddies"; his reserve champion of last summer, Broadus Queenette III., with her winsome attractive front, balanced conformation and beautiful carriage winning for her the appreciation of the on-lookers. She won the grand champion ship of the show for the best pure-bred cow or heifer.

R. A. Wallace, of High River, Alta., in the Galloways, had also a clean

sweep. He brought out his shaggy-coated entries in nice form. His aged cow, Mist 5th, is a low-set, blocky, stylish animal, while his young stuff were true to type, even in line, deep of rib and of admirable pattern.

#### The Car Lots and Specials

Four entries in the car-load lots of 15 animals made good competition. The cattle were all in good bloom and from a standpoint of merit were of exceptional excellence.

The C.P.R. Animal Husbandry Department had a very evenly-fleshed lot, W. D. McLennan's Airdrie entry only arrived in the pens a few hours before judging and had not the opportunity to fill out and settle down to show to best advantage, nevertheless, they made an excellent display, while the lots of A. S. McDonald, Cochrane, and O. B. Johnstone, Cremona, though barely so even or well finished, were good.

In the class for best five steers, over

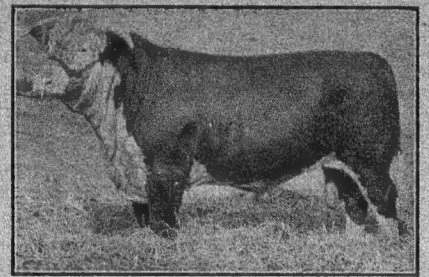
1,100 pounds, the C.P.R. again won with McDonald, second; D. W. Moore, Sedgewick, third; Johnstone, fourth; and Geo. Spence, Cremona, fifth.

In five steers under 1,100 pounds, McDonald was first; Geo. Spence, Cremona, second; C.P.R., third; H. W. Watkin, Olds, fourth; and O. B. Johnstone, fifth.

#### Boys' and Girls' Competitions

There was a large and very fine entry in the baby beef and Canadian heifer competitions of the boys and girls.

In the steer class for animals born on or after January 1, 1918, judging is done, of course, from the consumers standpoint, and along with the money prize the winner holds for one year the grand challenge shield, presented by D. E. Black and Co., jewellers, Calgary, while the award carries some good specials with it. The Black shield was won in 1917, by Samuel Heal, Brandon, with a grade Angus steer; in 1918, by Wm. Teward, Lacombe, with another grade Angus; while this year it goes to a Saskatchewan Shorthorn steer, owned by Philip Leech, Jr., Baring, Sask. This steer which also won in the boys' and girls' competitions at Regina, and Saskatoon, three weeks ago, is 18 months' old, sired by Spicy Duke, dam Olive Wenlock II., both sire and



**Valiant Brummel.**  
A well-known American winner. Owned by Wallace Good, Kansas City, Mo.

dam from the Cut Arm Farm, Bangor, Sask. He is wide, thick, deep and smooth from end to end, with a resilient quality of flesh, and shows careful feeding. The second steer, a pure-bred 11 months' old Hereford calf, sired by Collicut's champion Gay Lad 18, shown by Little Jack Ramsay, Crossfield, was undoubtedly, the favorite for first honors by many of the ringside. He is strong in flesh line and frame, even and well-balanced, but the judge preferred the smoother fleshing on the back of the Shorthorn. All the same, this low-set, tidy, wide, blocky Hereford, with careful handling, will shortly leave all the others a long way behind. The third was a grade Angus, owned by Geo. W. Gillies, Longhead. This good youngster is also the desirable sort of finished product. He is well-meated, with a depth of fleshing at loin and crops. Fourth place went to a grade Hereford, owned by Clarence A. Boggs, of Daysland. He is also a well-carcased, smoothly-fitted entry, but lacked some of the smoothness of the animals above him. The fifth entry, a pure-bred yearling Shorthorn of George J. Walters, Clive, Alta., is of narrower mould but attractive all through. And so on down the whole line of 18 good entries.

#### The Heifer Competition

Thirteen good entries faced Judge Barnett in this class. Chas. Ross Buffum, of Bechar, with the Angus heifer Broadus Queenette III., already referred to, was an easy first. Jack Ramsay, with a beautiful pure-bred January Hereford calf was second. Another 18 months' old Hereford calf was third; a pure-bred Shorthorn, calved April 10, 1918, belonging to Margaret J. Heath, Longhead, was fourth; while Geo. J. Walters, with an 18 months' old Shorthorn heifer, by Escava Bandsman was fifth.

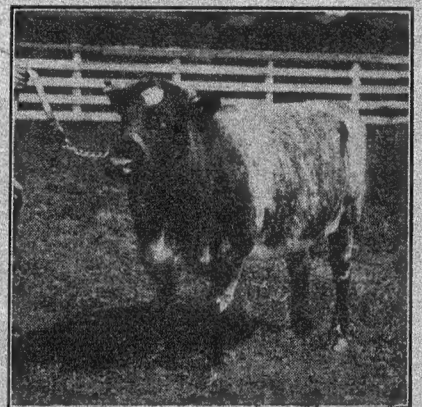
#### The Championships

The grand champion steer went to the Leech entry, the reserve to a well-finished Angus from the Lacombe Experimental Farm.

Shorthorn cow or heifer, three years and under six.—1, Pansy, 125421, G. Hollis Slater, Vegreville. Heifer, two years.—1, Dale's May, Chas. G. Beeching, De Winton; 2, Janet Bandsman, J. L. Walters, Clive; 3, Lady Ann, Walters; 4, Loretta Dear, W. Hudson, Kathryn. Heifer, yearling.—1, Mysie Lass, Harris Bros., Macleod; 2, Lady Dunmore, Ernest Cole, Coleridge. Heifer, under one year.—1, Tranby Clara 2nd, Beeching; 2, Archer's Lass, Harris; 3, Lady Dunmore 6th, Cole; 4, Lady Dunmore 5th, Cole. Champion Shorthorn female.—Champion, Dale's May, Beeching; reserve, Janet Bandsman, Walters.

Hereford cow or heifer, three years

Continued on Page 22



**Another Heifer from C. G. Beeching's Show String.**



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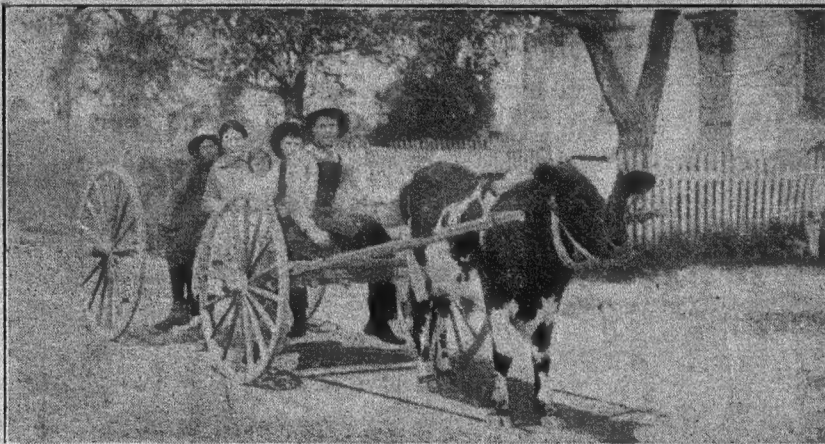
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## Essentials of Democracy

An Address by W. C. Good, Paris, Ontario, during the recent  
Ontario Election Campaign

Continued from Last Week

But human beings are fallible; and, no matter how good a legislature may be secured, it is neither wise nor democratic to confer unlimited power upon them. They may err in judgment, or may be influenced in various ways, so that as a result they do not interpret the people's will correctly. It has become customary, therefore, among advanced democracies, to place a constitutional check upon representative assemblies, such as we now place upon all municipal councils in the matter of money by-laws, a check which implies, and provides for the exercise of the sovereign will of the electorate. This provision is known as direct legislation through the initiative, the referendum and the recall, and is, along with proportional representation, one of the planks in the platforms of the United Farmers of Ontario and Independent Labor Party.

Putting it very briefly the initiative gives the citizens the right to initiate legislation by petition, in case the legislature is not responsive to their desires, and such proposed legislation must be submitted to the people in a referendum. There are few, I take it, who would deny the electorate such a privilege.

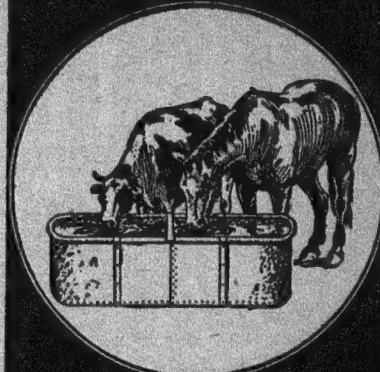
The referendum is of two kinds, the obligatory referendum and the optional. The former we have now, as I mentioned before, in respect to all municipal money by-laws. Its field is, however, much restricted, but within that field no Canadian will, I venture to state, question its propriety. We have not yet secured the optional referendum which is of greatest value. Under it the people have a right, by petition, to compel the submission of any legislative act to the whole electorate, for approval or veto. The custom is for an act to remain in suspension for a certain period after it is passed, say 90 days, during which time the electorate has the right to examine it and call it in question. And if, during this period, a petition of a certain size is lodged with the proper authorities demanding that the people pronounce upon the legislation in question, the act remains in suspension until voted on in a referendum. It is very important in this connection that the option of exercising this power lie with the electorate, and not, as now, with the legislature. There is no need of such a power when the legislature voluntarily refers a question to the electorate, as will shortly take place with regard to the liquor traffic in Ontario. The need exists when the legislature is influenced or bribed to betray the interests of the people, or when it has gotten out of touch with the electorate to such an extent that it fails to represent them correctly. And, obviously, in no one of such cases, will the legislature act voluntarily. The people themselves must have the constitutional right to interfere, and to exercise a power which is theoretically admitted, but often practically denied, by our present governmental system.

The recall, which is a minor feature of direct legislation, provides for the recalling of a representative upon petition, and the holding of a new election. Cases are not wanting where a member gets so out of touch with his consti-

tuents that he misrepresents them very seriously. And there is now no way of remedying this condition until the end of the member's term, when it may be too late. There is no use in locking the stable door after the horse is stolen. Some device must be available to see that a member continues to represent his constituents, and the recall fits the situation admirably. I notice some press criticisms of the recall, but these are based on a misunderstanding, and upon the notion that the power of recalling a member is lodged with a small committee or with an insignificant percentage of the electorate. There is no ground for this. At the present time, so far as I know, among United Farmers of Ontario candidates, the recall takes effect only on petition of over 50 per cent of the electorate, and I fancy no one would have the temerity to say that a member should continue to sit when over 50 per cent of his constituents call for his resignation. It is, of course, inexpedient, in my judgment, that the power of recall should be lodged with a committee or with a small percentage of the electorate. In such cases it might well be exercised without good cause. But under proper safeguards the recall is a most useful device to maintain democracy.

Now direct legislation through the initiative, referendum and recall is justified by the same reasons that justify democracy. Those who do not believe in democracy will look askance at it; but those who agree with the late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman that "self government is better than good government" will find it difficult to raise any valid objections to this modern, democratic device. And it is with respect to these two political reforms, direct legislation and proportional representation that the cause and platform of the U.F.O. should commend itself to all who believe in democracy, whether they live in city or country. We have been charged with seeking class-legislation. The charge is not true; our program is in the interests of all, except perhaps a few of the idle rich who reap what they have not sown. And it will be better for these if they get their wealth less easily. But for all useful workers, by hand or by brain, and for all legitimate classes and interests our program is calculated to be beneficial. And this is why I am espousing the cause of the U.F.O.; I believe that its policy is the best policy being advocated by any party. Yea, more; I support the present farmer's movement because its candidates are independent. I have always counted myself an independent, and I astonished one of my friends, a staunch party man, the other day by saying that I was just as independent of the U.F.O. as of any other political group. But such is true. I am free to sever my connection with the U.F.O. at any time that my conscience and judgment so decide. And this feature of personal independence is, I think, something worth prizing and preserving. I don't know how long it may last, when the U.F.O. group meets in the Legislature; but I hope that some way be found whereby each member may be free to voice his own honest convictions, and that we can

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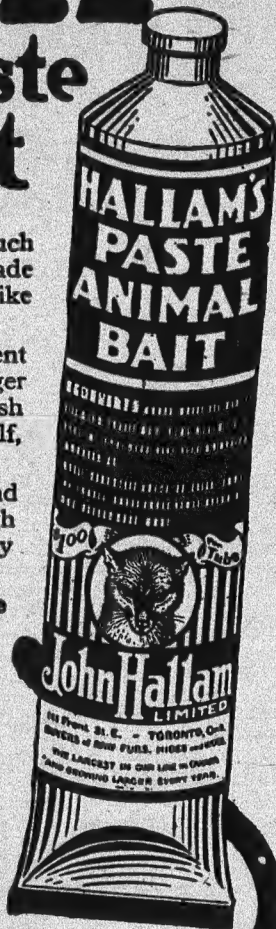
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evolve some kind of a nonpartisan government. But, be this as it may, the U.F.O. and the Independent Labor Party are the only parties which today stand for real democracy.

Of other planks in the Farmers Provincial Platform I have not now time to speak. The abolition of the patronage system; the extension and improvement of education, and especially of rural education; a wise road policy; an aggressively constructive forestry policy; hydro-electric development; prohibitory legislation. All these could be discussed at great length, and in none of them is anything savoring of class legislation. But, as I said, I cannot speak of these now. Before concluding, however, I wish to make some general observations as to our duties as citizens, which seem to me of peculiar significance at this very critical period in our history.

#### A Tune of Seething Discontent

One of the great outstanding facts of the present time is a condition of unrest, of seething discontent, of upheaval. We have little confidence in our parliamentary or other institutions. Class antagonisms have increased, along with the inevitable accompaniment of shirking work; and the old landmarks seem to have been swept away. The war may have hastened, but cannot account for the situation. What does account for it? I make bold to say that the real reason is that we have forgotten our duty as citizens. Do you believe that under any form of government the masses of the people possess final power? Even under the most despotic? I do, and I think you will find that a candid examination of history will bear me out. When the masses have wit enough to exercise their power no despot can stand against them. If then, such is the case under a despotic form of government how much more is it the case with us, where we have at least some measure of democracy? Practically every Canadian citizen is now enfranchised, and has some opportunity of taking a part in government. It seems to me obvious, therefore, that the existence of bad political, economic and social conditions is sanctioned, or at least permitted, by the majority of Canadian citizens. There is no use complaining. We cannot lay the blame on those we send to parliament. Are they ignorant or bad men?

Why then did we select them? There is no getting around the matter; we must accept responsibility for conditions as they exist, and if the shoe pinches be sure we made it so.

#### Where Citizens Have Been Remiss

Now there are two respects in which I think Canadian citizens have been very indifferent to their obligations. One is in the matter of blind party allegiance, and the other is in a certain degraded conception of the franchise, which unfortunately is all too prevalent.

First—partyism: Have you never pondered in amazement over the spectacle of 50 good Grit farmers going to the polls and killing the votes of 50 good Tory farmers, their neighbors? Whatever might be said of a conflict of interest between city and country there is no conflict of interests between city and country there is no conflict of interest between these two groups of farmers. With respect to any public question what is a good policy for John Jones, the Tory, is good policy for his neighbor, Tom Brown, the Grit; and what is bad for John is likewise bad for Tom. There is no gainsaying this. Why then, should these one hundred farmers become politically of none effect? Why indeed? You know the reason: because they belong to different parties; as if this were a good and sufficient reason! And, to make matters worse, farmers have been bidden "avoid politics" for fear they should fly at one another's throats. I have had some hot controversies with some of my departmental friends over this policy of let alone. It always seemed to me that so long as farmers avoided discussing politics just so long would this absurd difference of opinion continue; I maintained that we must run the risk, and I am glad to say that my view of the case has been vindicated by the logic of events. During the last few years as never before, and in spite of gloomy prognostications, Grit and Tory farmers have got together, and have discussed the questions which formerly divided them. And the result has not been the disruption of the farmers' club or co-operative society.

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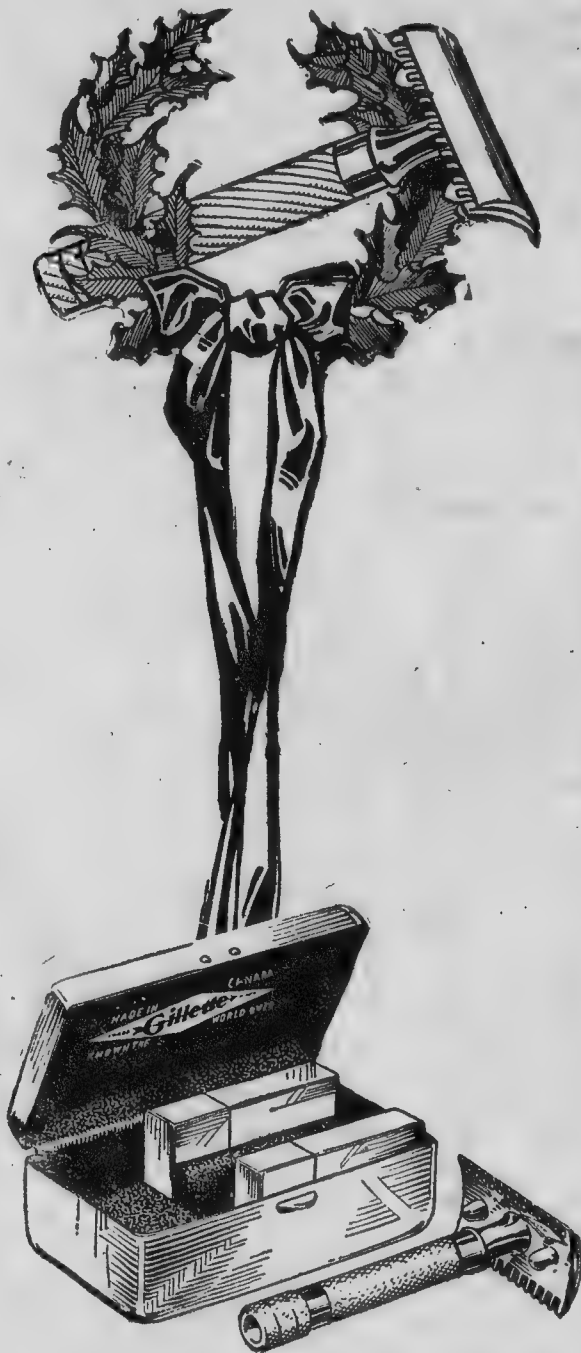
It has been quite the contrary. In spite of the danger, organizations of both kinds have increased notably; and now farmers are beginning to see that they must consolidate their forces if they are to protect their industry. They have awakened to the fact that they have been kept apart by foolish or designing politicians, and they have broken loose. Not all of them, of course, but a great number. The get-together policy has received definite and complete vindication.

But there is yet another step to take in the same direction. Grit and Tory farmers have gotten together and have discovered that the matters on which they are united are more important than those in which they differ. But the farmer and the artisan have not yet gotten together very well. There are many questions on which the two classes differ, and sometimes hard feeling prevails. But I have long been convinced that there was here no clash of interests, and that as soon as both parties got together and frankly discussed their differences, these differences would largely vanish. And I regard it as a very hopeful sign that in a number of constituencies farmers and labor men are getting together. They constitute the great bulk of our people, who are exploited by the privileged few, and so long as they remain hostile to one another special privilege runs riot. But here, as I said, there are now discernible the beginnings of a movement similar to that which has largely abolished partyism in the rural districts, and, if the policy of frank interchange of views prevails, we shall see the breaking down of unreasonable and foolish antagonisms, and the welding together of a great people's party, to secure justice and well being to the masses who toil. This is my hope, and, may I not say, my reasonable appreciation.

And now, secondly, what has been our conception of the franchise? Did you ever hear a man defend the sale of his vote? I have. I have heard a man argue that he had as much right to sell his vote as any piece of personal property—a coat or a cow. Did you ever think of what this means? Let me illustrate. Suppose one of you men had a brother who died, and entrusted to you a beautiful girl to bring up and cherish. And suppose that when this girl is on the threshold of life, just budding into womanhood, some brute were to come along and offer you money for her and you were to sell her; and she should be abused and crushed and brought to an untimely grave; what sort of a man would you be? Could there be anything more heartless, more inhuman, more utterly damnable? I think not. Now the franchise is a trust. By it is conferred upon us the guardianship of this fair Dominion; by it we are created trustees for our fellow countrymen's welfare. And this is a fair country, bequeathed to us by those who have gone before; a country of fertile fields and snug homesteads, where once was bush or prairie, a country of churches and schools and relatively free institutions; a precious heritage of sacrificial toil and stern endeavor. And have we not sold our country to the despoiler? Her virgin forests, her mines, her fields, her water powers, to those who sought but to exploit and rob? Have we not sold our birthright for a mess of pottage, for filthy lucre? Our free institutions, are they not menaced? What kind of a heritage are we going to hand down to our children? Is it a Canada of abundance, of high ideals, and of happy virtuous people, or a scene of desolation, of lost ideals and of squalid poverty alongside degrading luxury? To the degree that we have violated our trusteeship, so surely the latter it will be. Awake, before it is too late, to a proper sense of the sacredness of the franchise.

And now one final word. As I said we complain much of conditions. We are exploited and oppressed. Special privilege rides roughshod over us. We demand our rights, we demand justice, and a square deal. But friends, we can never get our rights without accepting our responsibilities and discharging our obligations. Rights and duties are correlative; we cannot get the former without doing the latter. So it comes right back home to us. If we would get justice and a square deal, if we would secure for our children those liberties which we esteem above life itself, we must do our duty as citizens.

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| Kitts                     | .25 to .15       | Wolf                   | No. 4 .50          |

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The doctor prescribes for each individual case. He sometimes advises his patient to take vigorous exercise, because it appears to be the best treatment for that particular case. But such a prescription would not be good for all. Same with

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We have the exact policy to meet your particular circumstances.

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## Business and Finance

### Making a Will

If you expect to die in debt, says a booklet published by a Winnipeg trust company, or if you are satisfied to have whatever you may leave behind you distributed in such a manner as the laws of your province provide—and such provisions are presumably fair to all concerned—then you have no occasion to make a will, and what follows in this chapter will not interest you; but if you have any preferences, or if you have any obligations to those related to you, some of whom are probably dependent upon you, then the making of a will should engage your most serious attention, not only now, but from time to time later on, for, as your circumstances and surroundings change, so will it be necessary for you, from time to time, to alter and readjust the conditions of your will. It frequently happens that a will that was perfectly fair and reasonable at the time it was drawn becomes very unfair and unreasonable later on owing to change of conditions, and, if not destroyed, works great injustice. If there is such a will in your vault, make a new one.

### Full Consideration Wise

Wills are frequently drawn in haste when the testator is sick or suffering, which, though better than none, still have not had sufficient thought or consideration. Therefore, if you have not a will already put by, or if you have a will put by that needs reconstruction, do something now when you can give the matter the consideration it deserves. Will-making is not a dangerous occupation and does not shorten life, but many act as if it did and undertake it reluctantly and with an uncanny feeling. Take it up as you would any other very important duty. First make a careful memorandum of exactly what you wish to do, expressed as clearly and concisely as possible, then take this over to your solicitor and have him put it in proper form.

Be careful to avoid all irritating or exacting conditions and fads; make everything simple and direct. Legacies hedged about with many conditions imply want of confidence. Do not be too anxious to perpetuate your business or anything in which you are personally very much interested; leave this to the discretion of your executors. Times and circumstances may change very quickly, and you may bind them to a course, which though wise today, may be very unwise a few years hence.

### A White Elephant

We know of many such cases. For instance: Some years ago a wealthy man left the bulk of his estate to his sons and daughters, who were minors at the time the will was drawn, and appointed his wife their guardian. He willed to his widow his magnificent residence and grounds, with the condition that they were to be kept up, overlooking the fact that the income he was providing for her would barely pay the gardener, house servants and taxes, unless she had the handling of the income for the children. At the time he drew his will his family were all young and at home, but at the time of his death each of his children had a separate establishment and acquired their proportion of the property at once. His widow would have been better off with half the income and no conditions.

Another man, who had a small but profitable business, drew his will on his death-bed, when he was in great suffering, making a provision that on his decease the business was to be conducted by his widow and an adopted son in partnership. Neither of the legatees favored this proposal, and the courts had to be asked to set aside the will and consent to a sale of the business.

### The Widow's Share

Another man drew his will at a time when he was wealthy and began by making certain large bequests to charitable and educational institutions, and closed it by stating that the residue of his estate was to go to his widow. At the time of his death the estate was not sufficiently large to pay the legacies, which were compromised at fifty

cents on the dollar in order to provide an income for the widow.

Do not make a selfish will, concentrating everything on your own immediate family; remember your local hospital and orphanage and other institutions which you have subscribed to and been interested in during your lifetime; also, any old employee who has helped you make what you have should be rewarded with a modest legacy. These things are good in themselves and may convey a suggestion to others.

When the draft of your will is completed, if you are not thoroughly satisfied with it, consult some disinterested person (not a legatee) who will look at matters from an independent standpoint, and consequently may be a better judge of some points than you are yourself.

Never draw a will in great haste or anger. Better to allow the courts to distribute your property. You may make a terrible mistake, impossible afterwards to rectify.

### Insurance Figures Mount

Life insurance underwriters estimate that over \$600,000,000 worth of life insurance will be written in Canada during the present year. This tremendous total, if it is reached, will exceed any previous records for new business and will bring the total amount of life insurance in force in Canada to well over the \$2,000,000,000 mark, even after making substantial allowances for policies terminated in various ways.

In 1917, the amount of new business written in Canada was \$294,970,256; last year it was \$313,060,106. Comparisons of figures showing the amount of life insurance in force at the end of each of the past few years show the tremendous expansion of the business in Canada. The figures are as follows:

|                          |                 |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| December 31, 1916        | \$1,422,411,243 |
| December 31, 1917        | 1,609,129,292   |
| December 31, 1918        | 1,765,376,691   |
| December 31, 1919 (est.) | 2,200,000,000   |

As showing the growth of insurance in Canada it might be noted that 40 years ago the insurance in force in Canada totalled \$86,273,702. While the population has doubled the amount of insurance in force has increased 200 times.

### Effect of Epidemic

The most potent reason for the past year's expansion has probably been the influenza attack of last year. It was the close approach of many to death and the large percentage of all ages, and especially the younger and stronger men, who were taken off suddenly, that placed the imminence of death before the public more vividly, probably, than any other event in the history of this country.

A second element in this "education" of the public that has been progressing this year has been the constant risk of death that was involved in the presence of hundreds of thousands of Canadians on the fighting lines during the war. This has affected not only the men who have returned, but their relatives, perhaps unconsciously, but none the less very really.

### Speculators Hit

A lot of people were "wiped out" financially speaking, in Montreal by the rapid decline of a stock that had reached a high figure on reports that the company represented in the issue was about to launch an automobile of cheaper and better construction than Ford cars of the same class. It is said that the inventor of the motor, a two-cylinder one, had failed to come to terms with the company and that the deal was in danger of falling through. The incident is another evidence of the faith of people in mere prospects. Probably many of the investors in this stock, says the Ottawa Citizen, preferred taking a chance of this sort to investing in such securities as war loan issues, with the whole assets of the country behind them. As a matter of fact the number of stock issues which have made great sums of money for their buyers are comparatively few and far between, and the number which have been available to the public from the start are fewer still. Stocks which represent going concerns, or which are



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Sex Facts Hitherto Misunderstood  
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

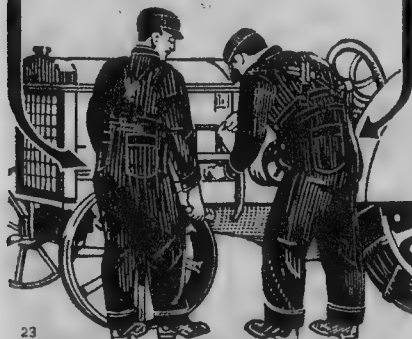
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issued to develop larger properties, with a steady market assured them and which guarantee a safe, if reasonable, return for the money invested, are quite common, yet these are not sought as eagerly as those whose future is based largely on rumors of fabulous returns to come. Human nature will always seek the rainbow and the pot of gold.

### Edmonton's Public Utilities

A statement of the October operations of the Edmonton Public Utilities, issued by City Comptroller D. Mitchell, shows a net surplus of \$15,453.47, as compared with a deficit of \$8,333.32 for the corresponding month of the year, after providing for capital and depreciation charges.

The gross earnings for the ten months ending October 31 were \$1,690,763.69, while operation and maintenance amounted to \$934,225.36, showing a surplus on operation of \$755,538.33, as against \$638,140.68 for the same period of last year; and after including capital and depreciation charges there is a net surplus on all the utilities (inclusive of the deficit on the street railway) for the ten months of \$120,697.84, as against \$8,624.95 for the corresponding period of 1918.

### Great Britain in Debt to Canada

An adjustment of accounts between the Canadian and British governments resulting from the war is now in progress. The British government has financed Canadian operations on the other side while the Canadian government has established Imperial credits here. The only credit now operating is for the purchase of timber, though arrangements regarding the wheat crops are to be made. As the balance now stands Great Britain owes Canada \$200,000,000, interest on which is being paid at five-and-a-half per cent. Of the hundred millions appropriated in equal proportions as credits to Roumania, Serbia, Greece and Belgium, about \$16,000,000 has been advanced to Roumania, but very little to the others. Roumania recently paid interest on the advances.

### The Eight-hour Day

"Can an eight-hour day be made universal?" was a question propounded at the 48th annual meeting of the Dominion Grange, held in Toronto recently, by J. C. Dixon, of Warfield, master of the Grange. Mr. Dixon answered his own question in the affirmative with reference to the farm, but he said it would mean people would have to pay 30 cents a quart for milk, \$2.00 a peck for potatoes, \$5.00 a bushel for wheat, and \$1.00 a pound for butter.

"Yes, an eight-hour day on the farm can be made perfectly practicable," he said, "and entirely workable the moment every other economic structure of this country is adjusted to the point that farm produce, like other products, shall be paid for on the basis of cost of producing, plus a profit. When that time comes it does not matter what the costs of production may be, provided the farmer may charge all labor into cost of production in what he sells."

### Flavelle Sells Out

The William Davies Co. of Toronto, pork packers, has acquired a large American packing plant, which deal makes the business international. Sir Joseph Flavelle, president of the company, has retired, and in doing so has sold his share of the stock, which has gone into the hands of the general manager, E. C. Fox, and a group of associates. The figure at which the stock was sold is said to be \$3,000,000.

### New Political Movement

Continued from Page 7

exercise any control over it. The objects for which this organization was created are clearly defined in the rules and regulations adopted at the September convention. "To secure the election to parliament, of suitable persons, pledged to use their vote in parliament and their influences in support of the principles enunciated in the aforesaid platform." We have therefore a body created in a most democratic manner for a most specific purpose, which it is endeavouring to carry out.

JAMES HOLDEN, President

JAMES McCULLOCH, Sec.-Treas.

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Insuring Farm Property only, at the lowest possible cost to the assured.

|            |                               |                 |
|------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| As at      | Insurance in Force            | \$75,831,537.00 |
| December   | Assets                        | 1,285,524.87    |
| 31st, 1918 | Reserve for unearned premiums | 79,004.29       |
|            | Number of Policies in Force   | 39,034          |

FARMERS: Why insure in small or weak Mutual Companies, when you can insure with the Wawanesa Mutual, the largest and strongest strictly Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Canada!

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# Efficiency



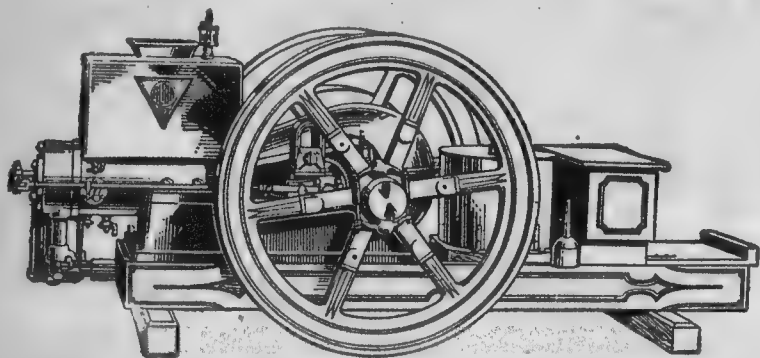
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The ALPHA is also efficient because of its conservative power rating—each size has a generous reserve power above its rating, which permits of occasional overloads.

The De Laval Company is very efficient in rendering prompt service—well worth the consideration of any buyer of a gas engine.

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## Soil and Crop Management

Results of Experiments Conducted at the Manitoba Agricultural College

THE results of the experimental work in soil and crop management at the Manitoba Agricultural College for the 1919 season have been compiled and added to the data secured in former years. Some of the experiments have been under way for one year only and the results are given as only tentative. With others, four-year averages have been secured, and they may, therefore, be taken as more or less conclusive.

### Substitutes for Summerfallow

An experiment has been under way to ascertain if a substitute for summerfallow could be used in the Red River Valley that would do away with the objectionable feature of having land lie unproductive for one year and at the same time produce profitable returns. Three methods of substitution were used as follows:—

1. Hoed crop substitutes, in which corn, potatoes and turnips were grown.
2. Early grain or annual hay crop substitutes, in which Success barley and hog millet, early ripening crop, were taken off and the land fallowed during the latter part of the season.
3. Pasture crop substitutes, with which the land was fallowed in the early part of the season and roots or oats and peas then sown to provide late summer pasture.

The effect of the above three methods on the two succeeding crops of wheat are as follows:—

Table 1.—Total Production of Wheat in Two Years After Fallow and Substitutes.

|                                      | Busheis | Lbs. |
|--------------------------------------|---------|------|
| After summerfallow .....             | 72      | 50   |
| After hoed crops .....               | 72      | 23   |
| After early grain or hay crops ..... | 66      | 42   |
| After pasture crops .....            | 65      | 36   |

In the study of the above table it must be remembered that the usual yields of crops were secured when these were substituted for summerfallow.

### Time of Plowing Fallow

The results for three years experiments in the dates of plowing summerfallow indicated that later summer plowing gives better results than early plowing. This is the reverse of what is usually found. Not only were the early plowed crops lighter in yield but they were also slightly later in maturing, which would indicate that too much moisture was conserved by very early plowing in the Red River Valley, thus inducing rank growth and predisposing to rust with slightly decreased yield.

Fallow plowed once gave subsequent average yields of wheat of 42 bushels and 21 pounds, compared with 40 bushels and 53 pounds on fallow that was plowed twice, and 39 bushels and 10 pounds after fallow plowed three times. The effect of repeated plowing on a subsequent crop of wheat resulted in decreased yields to say nothing of the increased cost of cultivation.

An experiment conducted on heavy, deep, black grey fallow to ascertain the best depth of plowing fallow in the Red River Valley, gave the following results:—

Table 2.—Results From Different Depths of Plowing Fallow.

| Depth                                | Yield | Busheis | Lbs. |
|--------------------------------------|-------|---------|------|
| Three inches .....                   | 51    | 25      |      |
| Five inches .....                    | 49    | 00      |      |
| Seven inches .....                   | 47    | 00      |      |
| Nine inches .....                    | 45    | 30      |      |
| Six and four inches, subsoil .....   | 41    | 30      |      |
| Eight and four inches, subsoil ..... | 43    | 00      |      |
| Ten and four inches, subsoil .....   | 45    | 20      |      |

The decreased yields secured by deeper plowing are probably due to the fact that the land is new, rich and strong. The conclusions which may be drawn from the experiment are only applicable to similar soil and conditions.

When fallow land was skim-plowed the previous fall, plowed again six inches in June and cultivated as necessary, the resulting yield was 42 bushels and 33 pounds compared with 40 bushels and 53 pounds when no fall treatment was given. Skim-plowing in the fall previous to fallow proved beneficial in eradicating wild oats, but heavy rainfall of the early summer months in the Red River Valley resulted in less pronounced benefits than are secured by previous fall plowing of fallow on the prairies.

### The Duckfoot and Weed Control

A piece of very dirty land was secured for the purpose of determining the best method of cultivation for weed control. The prevailing weed was Sow thistle. When the fallow was cultivated with the duckfoot cultivator only, beginning in May and keeping the land black, seven cultivations were necessary. The resulting crop was clean and yielded 42 bushel and 27 pounds on the average. When the land was plowed six inches deep in the fall, and cultivated as necessary during the following summer, six cultivations were necessary, and the three-year average yield of wheat was 42 bushels and 40 pounds. The yield was about the same as from the former method, and the resulting crop was also clean. When the land was plowed in June, six inches deep and cultivated as necessary, five cultivations were given. This is the usual method followed throughout the province. The yield in this case was 40 bushels and 53 pounds, or slightly less than by the other two methods. With land plowed six inches deep in June and cultivated with the drag harrow instead of the duckfoot cultivator the weeds gained almost complete possession and the three-year average yield was six bushels and 49 pounds, with the resulting crop very dirty. This shows that the duckfoot cultivator is the implement par excellence for perennial weed control. When the harrow was used to maintain the soil mulch in the absence of perennial weeds the average yield was 34 bushels and seven pounds compared with 42 bushels and 17 pounds from the plots on which perennial weeds were controlled with the duckfoot cultivator.

### Value of the Packer

An experiment was conducted to ascertain the value of the packer. On a plowed plot of fallow land plowed in June six inches deep, packed the same day, and cultivated with the duckfoot as necessary, during the summer, a yield of 43 bushels and 23 pounds (three years' average yield) was secured compared with 40 bushels and 53 pounds when the harrow was used instead of the packer and the subsequent cultivation was the same. In the dry years of 1917 and 1918, the packer gave an increased yield of four bushels and 49 pounds. The value of the packer lies in the fact that the moisture contained at the time of plowing is conserved, and the land left in better physical condition so that more benefit is received from subsequent cultivation.

### Treatment of Stubble Land

The following tables show the com-



parative results from different methods of stubble land treatment:

Table 3.—Treatment of Stubble of Second Crop of Wheat After Fallow (Four Years Average).

| Treatment            | Yield<br>Bushels Lbs. |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Fall plowing         | 28 38                 |
| Spring plowing       | 23 44                 |
| Fall discing         | 29 30                 |
| Spring discing       | 28 27                 |
| Fall burn and disc   | 33 55                 |
| Spring burn and disc | 30 00                 |

The above results, it should be noted were obtained with good methods of fallowing. It is impossible to grow profitable crops on stubble land by discing or stubble burning, if the land is weedy, as weeds are one of the big factors in reducing crop yields.

The following table shows the advantage of early fall-plowing as compared with late fall plowing:

Table 4.—Effect of Dates of Fall-Plowing of Stubble Land on Yields (Four Years Average).

| Date of Plowing                   | Yield<br>Bushels Lbs. |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| August                            | 29 30                 |
| September                         | 28 27                 |
| October                           | 27 52                 |
| November, or just before freezing | 26 45                 |

August plowing gave two bushels 45 pounds greater yield than late fall plowing.

#### Varieties of Wheat Compared

The comparative value of each of six varieties of wheat when sown on fallow as compared with its value when sown on fall-plowed stubble is shown by the following tables which contain the results of three years' experiments:

Table 5.—Comparative Yields of Varieties of Wheat Sown on Fallow (Average Three Years, 1916-17-18).

| Variety     | Yield<br>Bus. Lbs. | Straw<br>Lbs. | Days<br>Maturing |
|-------------|--------------------|---------------|------------------|
| Marquis     | 41 03              | 4470          | 109              |
| Garton's 46 | 37 40              | 5116          | 109              |
| Pioneer     | 34 53              | 3853          | 104              |
| Red Fife    | 34 40              | 5160          | 112              |
| Minnesota   |                    |               |                  |
| 169         | 33 53              | 5507          | 116              |
| Prelude     | 26 53              | 2860          | 98               |

Table 6.—Comparative Yields of Varieties of Wheat Sown on Fall-Plowed Stubble (Average Four Years, 1915-18).

| Variety     | Yield<br>Bus. Lbs. | Straw<br>Lbs. | Days<br>Maturing |
|-------------|--------------------|---------------|------------------|
| Marquis     | 32 40              | 3802          | 109              |
| Minnesota   |                    |               |                  |
| 169         | 31 50              | 3696          | 114              |
| Garton's 46 | 31 30              | 3296          | 109              |
| Pioneer     | 31 10              | 3052          | 106              |
| Red Fife    | 29 50              | 3280          | 113              |
| Prelude     | 26 00              | 2584          | 96½              |

#### Harrowing Growing Grain

An experiment extending over two years has been conducted to note the effect of harrowing the growing grain on the yield, quality and maturity of the grain. The experiment was conducted on fallow land that was clean, and the results are the effect of the harrowing on the grain itself and not as the result of any attempt at weed control. The following table shows the results:

Table 7.—Result of Harrowing on Yield, Quality and Maturity of Wheat.

| Treatment                              | Yield<br>Bus. Lbs. | Days<br>per matur- |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| Wheat not harrowed                     | 45 00              | 62 119             |
| Harrowed coming up                     | 42 25              | 60½ 120½           |
| Harrowed when two inches high          | 36 20              | 59½ 121            |
| Harrowed when four inches high         | 37 25              | 59½ 121½           |
| Harrowed when six inches high          | 38 45              | 59½ 121            |
| Harrowed coming up and six inches high | 32 30              | 57 122½            |

#### When to Cut Rusted Wheat

This year some valuable work was done in ascertaining the effect of cutting at different stages of maturity on the yield and quality of rusted wheat. The result of this experiment was published in The Guide at the time it was conducted. In view of the importance of the experiment, and because the results run contrary to the general belief that when wheat is attacked by rust it is better to cut it on the green side, it may be permissible to give some of the results again. The following table shows these results:

Table 8.—Effects of Cutting Rusted Wheat at Different Stages of Maturity.

| Date cut  | Stage of<br>Maturity | Average<br>weight per<br>measured bus. |
|-----------|----------------------|--|
| July 24   | Late milk            | 56                                     |
| July 29   | Early dough          | 58½                                    |
| August 1  | Late dough           | 58½                                    |
| August 4  | Firm                 | 59                                     |
| August 11 | Dead ripe            | 58½                                    |
| August 14 | Dead ripe            | 58½                                    |

The wheat was adjudged firm when it would not be crushed when sub-

## The Government May Insure You Against Hail But--- You Can Insure Yourself Against Drought

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selection to improve grain. Ch. 16.—Head row selection to improve yields. Ch. 17.—How to prepare seed plots. Ch. 18.—How a seed plot can yield a profit on every farm. Ch. 19.—How to make a fan-mill pay dividends. Ch. 20.—How to keep up the quality of your seed. Ch. 21.—Marquis wheat. Ch. 22.—Red Bobs wheat. Ch. 23.—Kitchener wheat. Ch. 24.—How to harvest Red Bobs and Kitchener wheat. Ch. 25.—Victory oats. Ch. 26.—Canadian Thorpe and O.A.C. Barley. Ch. 27.—Selecting and growing potatoes. Ch. 28.—The importance of fairs. Ch. 29.—Preparing grain exhibits that win. Ch. 30.—Canadian Seed Growers' Association and the experimental farm. Ch. 31.—How to sell seed grain to the best advantage.

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| 1915 | Denver   | Wheat   | Marquis     | Sweepstakes       |
| 1915 | Denver   | Oats    | Victory     | Sweepstakes       |
| 1915 | Denver   | Barley  | Can. Thorpe | 1st Prize Sheaf   |
| 1915 | Denver   | Barley  | O.A.C. 21   | 1st Prize Sheaf   |
| 1916 | El Paso  | Wheat   | Kitchener   | Sweepstakes       |
| 1916 | El Paso  | Barley  | Can. Thorpe | Sweepstakes       |
| 1917 | Peoria   | Wheat   | Red Bobs    | Sweepstakes Sheaf |
| 1917 | Peoria   | Barley  | Can. Thorpe | 1st Prize Sheaf   |

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### WHAT WHEELER DID IN 1919

On July 26, 1918, Seager Wheeler's land, like the balance of the land in the Rosthern district, received its last rainfall for that year. During the winter, snow (equal to one inch of rain) came but no more moisture descended till June 15, 1919. The half-inch rainfall of that date penetrated the ground four inches and was followed by hot weather, 94 degrees to 100 degrees, so that it dried out in less than a week. After this there only came two or three light dust-laying showers and even no dew descended till early in August. Wheeler actually grew his 1919 crop on two-and-a-half inches of precipitation. Wheeler's three leading varieties of wheat were seeded on April 18, and were cut—Red Bobs July 28, Kitchener and Marquis on August 7. His Red Bobs went as high as 45 bushels per acre his Kitchener 26 bushels and his Marquis Special Select 20 bushels. The Red Bobs entirely escaped the rust that spread over the Rosthern district. The Kitchener and Marquis were free of it on August 3, but by August 6 it began to show and they were cut on August 7, thus escaping any decrease in yield or deterioration in quality.

Wheeler got these crops in a district that suffered from drought, wind, soil-drifting and rust. The average yield in the district is two to six bushels per acre. Mr. Wheeler affirms that his soil did not drift—that the winds affected him scarcely at all—that he laughs at drought (as his yields warrant) and that his crop was not affected by rust. He states that barring hail he has had good crops for the last 20 years and that he will have a good crop next year no matter what rain falls, for his land is prepared. He knows how. His secret is yours for the asking. If drought, wind, soil-drifting or rust battered your crops this year you need his counsel. If you escaped this year it may be your turn next. Why not be prepared to overcome them? Profitable grain growing tells how. The coupon on the right brings it to you for your inspection free of charge. Fill it in—cut it out and mail it the first chance you get.

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### Dates and Rates of Seeding Rye

The experiments with winter rye have previously consisted of dates and rates of seeding, but to these have been added this year an experiment with methods of seeding and the effects of pasturing. The following table shows the comparative yields from different dates of seeding, and the following one the results secured from the rate of seeding winter rye in 1918 and 1919 on stubble land:—

Table 9.—Effect of Date of Seeding Winter Rye in 1918-19 on Stubble Land.

| Date sown.   | Yield per acre.                       |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|
|              | Bushels Lbs.                          |
| September 16 | 34 36                                 |
| September 30 | 31 44                                 |
| October 15   | 14 36                                 |
| Late fall    | Crop failure                          |
| In spring    | Only small percent-<br>age headed out |

Table 10.—Effects of Rates of Seeding Winter Rye in 1918-19 on Stubble Land.

| Rate              | Yield        |
|-------------------|--------------|
| Bush. per acre.   | Bushels Lbs. |
| One-half          | 17 48        |
| One               | 28 12        |
| One-and-a-quarter | 28 52        |
| One-and-a-half    | 30 00        |
| Two               | 30 20        |
| Three             | 29 16        |

It was observed that there was less winter killing on the thicker-seeded plots.

Experiments commenced this year, will, it is hoped, shed light on the yields of winter rye under different methods of seeding. The methods include winter rye sown on fallow, sown between rows of corn at the last cultivation, sown on barley stubble after different treatments of the stubble, and sown on barley stubble top dressed with manure in the late fall.

The sowing of oats and winter rye together in the spring in the proportion of one to one, has been tried for three successive seasons with very unsatisfactory results, and the results have not justified the practice. The oats sown in the mixture only yielded half a crop, and the rye has been a failure in each of the three times when the method has been tried.

The results obtained with grasses and forage will be published in a later issue of The Guide.

At present prices for feed it is poor economy to haul seed to the elevator and take a heavy dockage, especially if there is any feed value in the dockage. Weed seeds and screenings should be ground and used as feed.

Minnesota experts state that red Durum wheat of any kind brings from ten to 15 cents a bushel less than yellow Durum at the terminal elevators. The best Durum variety for their conditions is said to be Minnesota No. 470. This is a yellow wheat, fairly rust-resistant and a high yielder.

The Dominion Cerealists, Ottawa, is distributing small lots of a new early field bean. It is brown in color, is a selection from a sort introduced from Norway and is being introduced under the name Norwegian Ottawa 710. It is an excellent cooking bean but is not recommended for use in the green state. Requests are invited from farmers who have not found a variety which ripens sufficiently early.

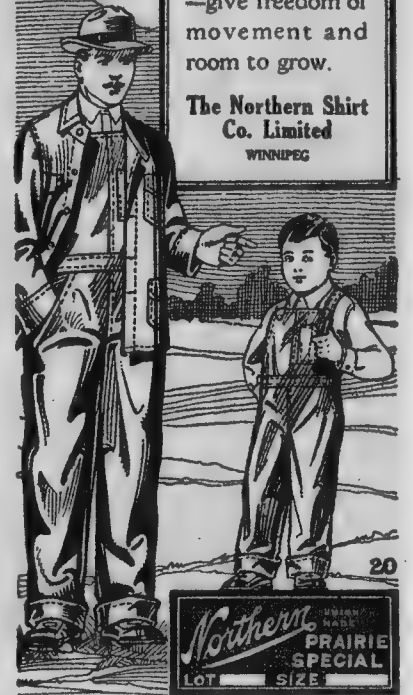
Storage batteries can withstand increasingly low temperature if they are kept well charged. A. R. Nottingham, of the North Dakota Agricultural College, states that the temperatures below which such batteries as are used in automobiles will freeze, are about as follows: discharged, 13 above; quarter-charged, 0; half-charged, 38 below, and three-quarter-charged, 60 below. This shows the need of keeping the battery charged in cold weather. If the car is used for short trips and the starter is used, the battery will run down, so in such cases it is often advisable to not use the self starter. On long trips where the motor is not started often, the starter can be used as there will be time for the battery to become recharged. Low temperatures also reduce the capacity of the battery and make the engine harder to start, so that under such conditions the battery discharges rapidly when used in starting an engine.

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# Manitoba Grain Growers

## Springfield Convention

**T**HE Springfield District Annual Convention was held in Winnipeg on December 11. Encouraging reports of extended organization and active prosecution of the political canvass were presented.

The following officers were elected for 1920:—President, R. W. Edmonds, Oakbank; vice-president, J. Fisher, Hazelridge; secretary, W. B. Harvey, Dugald; directors, Messrs. McLeod of Selkirk; Wardrop of Whitemouth; and Benoit of St. Anne; district director, Bruce Edie; district director W.S.G.G.A., Miss Mildred McMurray.

## Gould Visits Kenton

The Kenton Grain Growers' Association met in the municipal hall on November 14. We had with us O. R. Gould, recently elected as farmers' candidate in Assiniboia. Mr. Gould is an old resident of this district and is much respected by his many friends.

He gave us a very interesting talk on the Farmers' Platform and on methods used in the election in Assiniboia, urging us to do everything possible in our constituency.

We also had a report from the recent meeting in Virden.—I.R.B.

## Verona Pledges Support

At the annual meeting of Verona local the following resolution was introduced by J. E. Colquhoun and seconded by A. Hibbert and carried unanimously:—

"That we, the Grain Growers of Verona, deem it imperative that we organize for political action in our next federal election.

"We realize that in the past, like Absalom, we have 'played the fool' in our blind-following of the two old parties.

"Both parties have invariably discriminated against the farmer, largely because we have never been adequately represented.

"Therefore be it resolved that at the next federal election we elect a farmer to represent us, and to uphold the Farmers' Platform as framed by the Canadian Council of Agriculture. And further, that we hereby pledge ourselves to give financially our proportional share of the necessary expenditure and to help in every way possible to attain the desired end."—E.J.K.

## Erickson Going Ahead

There are few districts in which the co-operative spirit has developed more rapidly than in this comparatively new section of the province.

The Erickson Association has a membership this year of 108 which is almost double that of last year. An elevator at this point is owned by the farmers of the district, is kept open all the year, and is giving entire satisfaction. Co-operative livestock shipping has been encouraged with satisfactory results. A new four-roomed school has recently been built in the village and it is the finest of its kind that the writer has yet visited.

The meeting held on the evening of the 12th instant was a very representative one, and the remarks of the speakers were followed with rapt attention. The people of Erickson are unanimous in favor of political action. At their annual meeting, eleven delegates were nominated to attend the annual convention in Brandon. We are sure to hear from this local again in the immediate future.—R.A.H.

## A Good Start in Marquette

Marquette district is putting itself fully in line with the most advanced in the province in the department of political activity. At a recent meeting of the Marquette District Political Association the following very definite and practical steps were taken:—

Motion: I. B. Griffiths and Wm. Logan. That Fred Williamson act as secretary of this meeting. Carried.

Motion: Wm. Logan and J. S. Troughton. That a permanent secretary-treasurer be appointed for the Marquette District Political Association, representing those in support of the national platform, as laid down by the Canadian Council of Agriculture. Carried.

## Conducted Officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

W. R. Wood, 306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg

Motion: Wm. Logan and I. B. Griffiths. That Fred Williamson act as secretary-treasurer. Carried.

Motion: Wm. Grayston and J. S. Troughton. That the convenor of the committee in each of the provincial constituencies arrange for an open meeting in each municipality in his riding of all electors who are in favor of the new national policy, as outlined by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, such meeting to be asked to appoint two representatives to add to the central committee, one representing the urban and one the rural interests, and to do such other business as they may deem to be in the interests of the movement. Carried.

Motion: J. S. Troughton and Wm. Logan. That the officers of each municipal executive shall consist of president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer, and not less than two directors (one preferably a lady) for each township or incorporated town or village. Carried.

Motion: W. Grayston and I. B. Griffiths. That for the purpose of nomina-

implement the above resolutions by the calling of meetings in the various municipalities, and there is every reason to expect that the next few weeks will see the foundations of effective organization laid all over the constituency.

## A Movement that is Different

How does the political movement of the organized farmers differ from the older party propaganda? That is easy and it is possible to be definite and specific.

1. No Secret Control.—It is unquestioned that back of the various governments of Canada, for two generations, there was the invisible but inexorable control of principled interests. They financed the parties, first the Conservative, then the Liberal, and finally the Unionist. The farmers will exclude every vestige of such control and the electors will finance the election of their representatives by methods that will be followed absolutely in the open.

2. No Centralized Dictatorship.—It is unquestioned that elections so far as

## Women Grain Growers

The women, God bless them, are coming in hundreds and thousands along. They help us in fighting our fighting; they help us in singing our song; In fact they're the usefulest people that ever lived under the sun; And we owe them the bulk of the credit whenever our campaign is done.

Whenever we're planning a social and likewise in working it out, We'd go on the rocks in a minute if women-folk weren't about; And picnics and such kind-o' functions, they'd fizzle out desperately quick If Fanny and Mary and Bessie weren't helping us out with the trick.

And concerts, Great Caesar! imagine a program without any girls A singing with warbling voices and smilin' and shaking their curls; And all our community doin's, the zest, and enjoyment and fun, Without their assistance and presence would vanish like smoke from a gun.

And now since we gave them the franchise and 'llow them to vote just like men, Admittin' they're "persons" and "humans," we've got to go canny again, For already they're speakin' in meetin' and studyin' platforms an' sich And roundly denouncing the parties and balancin' t'other and which.

And so if we're wise we'll admit them quickly as ever we can, To all of the squares and the circles erstwhile counted sacred to man And link up companionship-fashion in all of our work and our play And forward joy-hearted together as facing the portals of day.

ting the two members to the executive committee from each municipality any incorporated town or village, shall be deemed to be a part of the rural municipality in which said town or village is situated. Carried.

Motion: Wm. Logan and I. B. Griffiths. It having been decided to defray the cost of electing a candidate supporting the new national policy, the necessary steps be taken to secure funds for that purpose. The responsibility for collecting said funds be assumed by the municipal executive. Carried.

Motion: I. B. Griffiths and Wm. Logan. That W. J. Short and C. S. Stephenson be a committee to secure suitable pledge cards. Carried.

Motion: J. S. Troughton and I. B. Griffiths. That the secretary treasurer be empowered to pay all money on behalf of the National Political Campaign in Marquette. Carried.

Motion: Wm. Grayston and Wm. Logan. That the secretary be authorized to get bills printed for advertising organization meetings, also get minutes typed. Carried.

Motion: J. S. Troughton. That we adjourn.

The central committee for the district is composed of W. J. Short of Shoal Lake, J. M. McCrindle of Foxwarren, Charles Brydon of Roblin, J. S. Troughton of Cardale and Wm. Logan of Bethany.

Steps are being taken immediately to

the parties have managed them have been largely worked from party headquarters. Certain people were made responsible for certain areas, and provided from invisible sources through mysterious channels with the "boodle" necessary to "work" these areas.

The farmers movement will cut this out. They will organize locally around principles rather than around men. They will choose from among themselves men who personally hold those principles, and when elected, these men will represent the people and be under no obligations to anybody on the other side of parliament hill.

3. No Parasite Beneficiaries.—The principle of the tariff rake-off in federal revenue policy will be stimulated just as soon as possible. Evil cannot always be undone at once, and the growth of 40 years cannot be uprooted in a day. But the farmers are out to see to it, that the common man for once in the history of the world gets a square deal, and that the exploitation of labor and commerce and revenue is brought to an end with the least possible delay.

## A Word to You—About Yourself

Very much depends on what kind of person you are—you, who are one of the individuals composing this greatest of all movements of Canadian life. This article is intended to suggest some of those personal and individual characteristics which would seem to be essen-

tial of the movement is to be one of steady and certain progress. It might be a wholesome and profitable exercise if each member of the movement could be led to put to himself or herself seriously and purposefully the question: What success would it attain if all its members were like myself and contributed to it just as I am contributing?

It should go without saying that for the ideal individual in this movement there must be a basis of ordinary intelligence and of moral principle; and it should follow that there should be likewise a definite desire and purpose in the direction of wide knowledge and of more perfect moral character. The coming democracy will never be realized with an ignorant or profligate population. The individual who does not care about knowledge and who does not respect and love goodness will be out of touch and out of place if ever this movement attains the ideal of the community towards which it is moving.

In the second place for the responsibilities of this new time, the individual must have something of the social and co-operative spirit. This involves insight and tact and sympathy and patience, and willingness to sink one's own preferences in order that unity and progress may be impaired or retarded. It may be hoped that the social spirit is being more and more widely accepted, but it must be recognized that here and there individuals are found, who, while they are well meaning and of good principles, are simply impossible from the point of view of sustained co-operation with their fellow citizens. Sometimes the root of the trouble is in petty irritability, sometimes in narrow egotism, sometimes in an inveterate and childish tendency to suspicion of others, and sometimes in a supercilious prejudice in favor of some particular mode of operation, combined with a dull inability to recognize that social unity and confidence are greater assets than any elaborate order or artificial mechanism ever devised by a human mind. If today you do not find yourself able to co-operate with others for the realization of the good time coming it is evidence that in you, yourself, there is still something lacking as an ideal soldier of this 20th century crusade.

In the third place there will be something of independent personal energy and initiative. The truly democratic citizen will in the realm of social and economic thinking, call "no man master or lord." While he will not despise the work done by eminent thinkers, nor scorn the opinion offered by his neighbor. He will endeavor so far as possible to face the issues of life without prejudice, making his own choices and reaching conclusions which are all the more satisfying because they have cost him some mental labor, in blazing a path through the tangled scrub of contemporary opinion, while independent, he will be careful to avoid the peculiar besetting sin of independence, namely, the undue development of the critical tendency. He will judiciously avoid not merely the character but also the reputation of a "knocker," and will recognize the imperative and constructive activities to supplement whatever destructive criticism he may be compelled at times to express. Perhaps the two words are seldom co-related but "co-operative independence" seems to express this desideratum in the character of the ideal progressive.

With this it is no less essential that he be possessed of the personal force necessary to make his intellectual independence effective. The cause will not be won unless by action. The individual must not only devise plans. He must initiate. He must put his plans into operation. The common tendency is to wait for others to lead. The "sleeping partner," and the inactive officer have been the constant undoing of the movement. If you are to be the ideal servant of this cause, you must be ready to act when occasion demands, ready sometimes to create the occasion, and ready always to keep step with those around you, who in good faith are expectant of the order, "forward, march!"



# United Farmers of Alberta

## U.F.A. Calendar

On visiting the average prairie home, one will notice the great variety of calendars hanging on the walls, sometimes running back for three or four years. It will also be noticed at this time of the year that farmers pass in from one store to another collecting as many calendars as they can get hold of, from the local store-keepers. It seems to be a "weakness" on the part of the farmer to make a collection of calendars.

Which suggests the idea. Why not a U.F.A. calendar? This would be purchased by the locals and sent to each U.F.A. member. This might be a typical farming scene, the idea might be carried further, and make a day-by-day calendar, which instead of containing a Shakespearean quotation might contain quotations from some of our leaders in the Grain Growers' movement.

An ideal local president and secretary would draw 100 per cent. of the members to meetings at least once per month, and fully inform them of everything that the U.F.A. stands for, and the work that is being done by the organization. As it works out in reality 50 per cent. of the members never attend a meeting once a year even, and what they know about the U.F.A. doesn't amount to much. The only way to reach them is to send information by post, and the above is a suggestion that might help.—Wm. Halsall, Willow Hollow local, Killam.

In accordance with the above suggestion a U.F.A. calendar has been designed and will be available for distribution in time for 1920. A space has been left under each date for the secretary or member to record the dates of meetings. Order now from Central. Postpaid, 25 cents each.

## Original Advertising

Blank posters are frequently mailed to the local secretaries to facilitate the advertising of a forth-coming meeting. After announcing the speaker, date, place, etc., inspiration suggested these additional lines at Bonnie Doone:

"Attend this meeting and help with the work of organization; 'It's a long lane that has no turning.'"  
"We're going slow, but we'll get there in the end."

And on a third poster: "Back up Ontario and Cochrane."

Bulwark's felicitous thought was:—  
"Attend this meeting for the love of Mike, and learn some things that you don't know.—If you do know them it won't hurt you to hear them again. This is no hold-up."

## Resolutions for the U.F.A. Annual Convention

Lone Butte local, Hanna:—  
"Whereas, at present school trustees in rural districts do not get a copy of the school ordinance, the result being in many cases a loss to the tax-payer, general misunderstanding and a great deal of inconvenience;

"Therefore be it resolved, that the minister of education forward a copy of the ordinance to school trustees in the future, as well as the ones now sent to the teacher and secretaries of rural schools, and the charge for the same be provincial and not individual."

Broken Hill local, Mulga:—  
"That it is the opinion of this convention that the present Union government has lost the confidence of the people;

"Therefore be it resolved, that this convention calls upon the governor-general to dissolve parliament and call a general election."

De Winton local, De Winton:—  
"Whereas, it has been reported that living accommodation in the towns where schools of agriculture are situated is difficult to secure and there is no restraint upon the indiscriminate association of girls and boys;

"Therefore be it resolved, that this convention urge the government to provide suitable residences for students at the agricultural schools."

## Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

De Winton local, De Winton:—  
"Whereas, the arrangement now in vogue for the making and maintaining of fireguards along railway lines frequently results in meadows being mutilated;

"Therefore be it resolved that the executive endeavor to have the regulations modified with the idea of having it optional with owners of lands along railway lines, whether or not fireguards are made."

De Winton local, De Winton:—  
"Whereas most rural schools have

very little competent supervision, and, "Whereas, the government has recently appointed a number of new inspectors;

"Therefore be it resolved, that this convention considers it in the best interests of education that schools be visited and inspected at least once a term and that a thorough inspection be given when the pupils will be graded into their respective classes by the inspector."

De Winton local, De Winton:—  
"Whereas, the medical profession of

Alberta has through its executive petitioned the government for authority to charge larger fees for services under the Compensation Act, and,

"Whereas, medical and legal fees are now excessive;

"Therefore be it resolved, that our executive use its influence to prevent any further increase in medical and legal fees."

De Winton local, De Winton:—  
"Whereas, the provincial government has placed the responsibility of building and maintaining bridges upon the municipal councils, and,

"Whereas, this results in unequal distribution of expenditure to the general detriment of the roads;

"Therefore be it resolved, that the government be asked to assume responsibility for all bridges resting upon piers or piles."

De Winton local, De Winton:—  
"Whereas, one of the greatest needs of farm life is electric light and power; "Therefore be it resolved, that we urge upon the provincial government the necessity of proceeding at once with the development of hydro-electric power."

Del Norte local, Innisfree:—  
"Whereas, the men in high command are receiving large sums of money for overseas service;

"Therefore be it resolved, that this local of the U.F.A. go on record as strongly supporting the cash bonus of \$2,000 to returned soldiers."

Newell local, Brooks:—  
"Whereas, government support and aid towards schemes for better housing of the people is directed solely to the housing of the people in towns and cities, while further development of facilities for family life in the rural parts is entirely neglected in so far as, and to such an extent that countryman getting married, unless he occupies a farm, is almost compelled to go to town or city in order to find quarters to live in, and,

"Whereas, the ultimate strength of the nation depends on the magnitude and well being of its rural population; "Therefore be it resolved, to urge the federal government and the government of the province of Alberta to consider the advisability of directing all the support that can be given towards extension and improvement in housing of the people, to such an extension and improvement in only the rural districts."

Craigmyle local, Craigmyle:—  
"That it would, in our opinion, be better to dispense with one or other of our two U.F.A. organizations, and that the one we retain be political, social and educative in the fullest sense."

Dalemead local, Dalemead:—  
"Whereas, at present there is no reduced freight rate on binder twine, while binders and other farm implements are shipped under special rates, and,

"Whereas, we consider binder twine an accessory to farm implements;

"Be it resolved, that the United Farmers of Alberta, through their executive bring this matter before the right authorities, with the intention of having twine placed on special freight rates with farm implements."

Dry Berry local, Hawksdale:—  
"Whereas, the opinion exists that the U.F.A. is in politics as a class organization, for class advancement only, and,

"Whereas, this opinion is erroneous inasmuch as we seek justice and equity for all classes;

"Therefore be it resolved, that we extend the hand of friendship and solicit the political co-operation of all workers willing to endorse the fundamental principles laid down in our platform."

Acadia local, Acadia Valley:—  
"That the provincial government be urged to enact such laws as will change the legal width of sleighs the same as the width of wagons."

Continued on Page 24.

## CALL TO THE CONVENTION

To Officers and Members:—

December 8, 1919.

Please take careful notice of the following particulars re the coming convention:

### Date

The Twelfth Annual Convention of the United Farmers of Alberta and the United Farm Women of Alberta, will be held on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, January 20-21-22-23, 1920, commencing at 10 o'clock sharp, on the morning of the first day.

### Place

The convention will be held in the First Baptist Church, Calgary, corner of 18th Avenue and Fourth Street, West, being the same place in which the convention was held in this city two years ago.

### Representation From Locals

All duly qualified locals of the U.F.A. are entitled to one delegate for every ten or major portion of ten paid-up members. Each delegate must be a member of the local appointing him. The number of members as recorded in the Central office on or before December 31, of the current year shall govern. This is in accordance with Clause 3, Section 12 of the Constitution.

All delegates must secure from their local secretary the official delegates' certificates issued by the Central office.

These cards will be mailed out shortly, and each local will be supplied with the number to which it is entitled according to the record of dues received at the Central office.

### How To Secure Reduced Railway Rates

Convention rates have again been resumed on the railways, the saving effected being approximately ten per cent. of the return fare. In order to secure these reduced rates it will be necessary to carefully follow these directions.

All delegates travelling to the convention should secure a one-way single fare first-class railway ticket, and whenever possible, must travel only over one line of railway. In the event of having to travel over two lines of railway to reach the place of convention, purchase a one-way first-class ticket for each part of the journey. With every ticket purchased by a delegate or visitor a standard certificate must be secured from the ticket agent. If the agent has no standard certificates, secure a receipt in its place. These standard certificates must be turned in to the provincial secretary at Calgary, in order to secure the benefit of the reduced convention rates. After the standard certificates have been endorsed by the secretary, they entitle the holder to a return rate of three-fifths of the one-way fare.

### Visitors

Visitors are also entitled to the convention rates, but they do not participate in the pool. They should secure a one-way ticket and standard certificate, the same as delegates, and turn them in to the convention secretary for endorsement.

Visitors are thoroughly welcome, and we hope many will be able to attend. They will not, of course, have voting privileges, but can attend all sessions of either the men's or women's convention. The U.F.W.A. will hold separate meetings at the same time as the men's convention, and in the same building.

### Pool Rate

The pool rate is covered under Clause 7, Section 9 of the Constitution. It means that the railway fares of all duly qualified delegates to the convention are recorded and added together, the sum total of all fares being divided by the number of delegates present, thus giving an average for each man or woman. This average is the pool rate, and all delegates whose fare is more than this average receive the difference in the form of a refund. All delegates whose fare is less than this average are required to pay the difference between it and the amount of their fare, thus equalizing the cost of attending the convention for delegates from any part of the province. Locals are responsible for the failure of their delegates to comply with these regulations. See Clause 8, Section 9.

### Most Important Convention Yet

No local can afford to miss being represented at the annual convention. Remember it is the farmers' parliament. Our association is governed by the annual convention. If there are not sufficient funds in the treasury to cover your delegate's expenses, arrangements should be made to raise money by means of an entertainment, or in some way which the members approve of. We believe that in view of the vital problems confronting our association at this time that this convention will outweigh all previous conventions in importance. As soon as the program is prepared a copy will be sent to each local. At the request of the locals the executive and directors have endeavored to eliminate all unessential items, and as far as possible to make this a business convention. Resolutions from locals are being given first consideration.

### Annual Meeting of Locals

Your local, as directed by Section 13 of the Constitution, is required to hold its annual meeting not later than December 31, to elect officers for the ensuing year. Annual report forms have been mailed in duplicate to each local. Secretaries are urgently requested to fill out these and return to Central office immediately following the annual meeting.

If your local desires to send a strong representation to the convention there are only a few days left to collect and send in dues for 1919. There is much to do between now and the convention for every local and every officer and member of every local. The success of the convention depends upon the interest and enthusiasm displayed by our locals. Let every local do its part.

Yours fraternally,

Provincial Secretary.



# Saskatchewan Grain Growers

## Honor Returned Men

**K**HEDIVE local secretary sends the following interesting account of a community club which was formed in that district and was definitely opened on the evening of Friday, December 5. The Khedive local gave a social evening in the church, when they co-operated with the Returned Soldiers' Welcome League, in welcoming three of their returned boys home again.

The main purpose of the social was the inauguration of a community club, which this local has opened. The program consisted of songs, duets and a number of very capable addresses; including addresses of welcome to the returned boys.

Each of the returned boys was presented with an address of welcome, accompanied by a gold watch, suitably inscribed; which has been given to each returned soldier in this district.

Mrs. Ford, of Horizon, woman's director for District No. 2, was also present and delivered a splendid address to the women, on women's part in community life, as well as the aims and objects of the Saskatchewan Women's Grain Growers. Mrs. Ford also addressed a few inspiring words to the returned men.

Mr. Thomas, of Valor, also spoke on community work and the need for educational work in our communities, which address was greatly appreciated. H. J. Stapleton also delivered an address and presented the watches on behalf of Khedive and community. The

## Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

chair was taken by J. Paul, president of the Khedive Grain Growers' local.

### Presentation to Mrs. Milne

The occasion was also taken advantage of to make a presentation of a dining table to Mrs. Milne, who had done such fine work at the organ and who was formerly a school-teacher in that district. As a wind up to the proceedings cake and coffee was served to the large attendance which filled the church to capacity.

On Wednesday, mid-day, December 10, and on the evening of the same day, a whist drive was organized, when about 30 people, including a number of ladies, spent a very enjoyable time. Cards, games, magazines and books are provided to which all are welcome, everything being free. The hall has lately been thoroughly renovated inside and electric lights put in. The work was all done voluntarily; the hall being 18 feet by 24 feet; looks well and is comfortable, and is open to everyone every Wednesday and Saturday, from 12.30 p.m. to 11 p.m. And once again Khedive proves that they have a real live local.

### Endorse Convention Criticism

"Your criticism of the recent Educational Conference held in Winnipeg, was read to our meeting today, and I wish to say on behalf of our members that without one dissenting voice we agree with you in your criticism and attitude, and support you in your views on the matter."

Such was the wording of a resolution recently adopted by the Range View Grain Growers' local, according to a communication from the secretary, Ernest E. Breakenbridge, in approval of the article recently written by J. B. Musselman, in criticism of the Educational Conference which was held in Winnipeg, during the third week of October last.

Mr. Breakenbridge included with his letter a copy of the minutes of their last regular meeting, and in a passing comment, says: "The most of us are eating flour and burning coal supplied by the government. But, nevertheless, we are going to stick to the Grain Growers, if we are hard up. We feel that we need your help and the help of one another more in these trying times than ever before, and although we may not seem to be much help to the association at the present time, we hope to see better days, and then, perhaps, we can do something of real value."

A perusal of the minutes also indicates that a redraft of their constitution provides for holding their meetings in the day-time, during the winter months; also a statement as to how and when the officers should be elected and the duration of their term of office.

### Honor Returned Men

During the program which followed short addresses were delivered by George Young and Tom Lewis, two of their returned soldiers, who related some of their experiences in France. The boys were given a hearty welcome home and regret was expressed that they were not in a financial position to show them in a more substantial way appreciation for their services overseas. As a small recognition of their great sacrifices for the cause of the Empire it was moved by E. E. Breakenbridge, and unanimously approved, that free membership in the Grain Growers' Association be given them for the year 1920.

Sandwiches, cake and coffee were then supplied by the ladies, and in spite of the raging blizzard a good and profitable time was spent inside.

### Participation Certificates

Under a recent date G. O. Curtis, secretary of the Craik Grain Growers' local wrote to the Central secretary on behalf of his local, as follows:—

"Can you let us know what price we may expect to get per bushel for our participation certificates. This infor-

mation would be a great benefit to us, as we could plan our year's operations to better advantage.

"Is it so that the Dominion government sold to Great Britain 50,000,000 bushels of wheat at \$1.75 per bushel? Will that and any future delivery to any country be equalized to ascertain what price per bushel we will get on our participation certificates?"

### J. B. Musselman's Reply

As this is a question of more than particular interest to the membership, it has been decided to publish Mr. Musselman's reply, which is as follows:

"Replying to yours of a recent date, I beg to state that I am not able to give any information with regard to the amount you are likely to receive for your participation certificates, in addition to the fixed minimum price already paid you.

"For reasons that should be obvious to anyone understanding business principles, the Canada Wheat Board is not giving publicity to the prices at which it has placed the various contracts, under which a large percentage of our 1919 wheat crop has been sold, with the exception that it has made public the prices charged the Canadian millers. I do not know whether any wheat has been sold for a lower price than that charged the miller or not. The price to the millers has been \$2.30 per bushel, and I understand that price is now to be increased. Any statement by anyone as to the value of your participation certificates are purely speculation, and no one can possibly know what that value will be.

### An Untruthful Statement

"It is not true that the Dominion government sold to Great Britain 50,000,000 bushels of wheat at \$1.75 per bushel. It has been stated on authority which many have accepted, that the Canadian government offered to sell from 50,000,000 to 75,000,000 bushels at this price about the time that, under its instructions the Grain Exchange opened, as has been reported, with the guarantee, or a promised guarantee of the government, of a minimum of \$1.75 per bushel. This course, it is stated, was taken by the government to protect the treasury of Canada against the possibility of suffering heavy loss, by having to sell our wheat at less than the then guarantee price; it being expected that as soon as the open market was resumed prices would drop heavily. On the contrary the Winnipeg Grain Exchange had scarcely opened when prices began to rise sharply. This alarmed the Dominion government, it is stated, since its agents had sold 75,000,000 bushels of wheat at \$1.75 to Great Britain and the Dominion government had to deliver at that price in the face of having to pay possibly 2.50 per bushel, for the same, a tremendous drain upon the public treasury would have been the result. It is claimed that the government then hastily cabled its agents in Great Britain to withdraw all offers from the market and by a streak of rare luck it happened that the offers of these agents had not been taken up by the British buyers; so that the Dominion government was spared a very awkward experience.

### Cannot Vouch for Accuracy

"I cannot, of course, vouch for the correctness of these assertions; but I know that they are generally accepted as correct. There is nothing in them which casts discredit upon the integrity of the Dominion government, but, if correct, it does prove that their judgment in the matter was radically at fault.

"Under the marketing arrangements, instituted under the control of the Canada Wheat Board, interests of all growers of wheat will be pooled, and when the business of the entire year has been wound up the balance at the credit of the wheat board will be distributed amongst all who marketed their wheat through the wheat board,

on a basis of absolute equality; so that no one will have either gained or lost by marketing early or late, or by being far removed, or near the market. The whole plan is soundly co-operative and the writer sincerely hopes that some similar plan may permanently be adopted for the disposal of our crop for future years."

### Harvest Home Banquet

On Wednesday of last week, December 3, the Percival Grain Growers' Association held its first annual Thanksgiving banquet. Owing to the fact that on Thanksgiving all the farmers of the district were busily engaged with their harvest, it was not held until the above date; but was none the less a success.

A bountiful array of the good things of life was provided in the Percival Hall, which was participated in by about 100 men and women members of the association, and was heartily appreciated.

Following the banquet, which commenced at six o'clock, was a program of music and speeches, which was presided over by A. G. Hawkes, vice-president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. Other features of the occasion was an original song, which was sung by Mr. Hawkes, and elicited considerable appreciation.

The address of the evening was delivered by John Miller, of Indian Head, who for half-an-hour discussed the various activities of the association. Mr. Miller was the first secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and during his address referred to this fact, and drew an interesting comparison of the strength of the movement today with those pioneer days.

George Broadley, of the association's publicity department, discussed the political aspect of the movement, and gave a number of interesting reminiscences of the recent federal by-election in Assiniboia.

The program of the evening was as follows: Chairman's address, A. G. Hawkes; chorus, by "The Boys"; song, by A. Friday; speech, John Miller, of Indian Head; original song and chorus, Take Out a Life Membership, by A. G. Hawkes; song Miss Nelson; song, O. Roose; address, Geo. Broadley, of the Central office, Regina; song and chorus, W. Hawkes; song, A. Friday; speech, Mr. Ash; song, A. G. Hawkes; duet, Miss Mabel Hawkes and W. Hawkes; speech, E. Stranaland; song, Miss Mabel Hawkes; God Save the King.

### G.G. Honor Roll

"If you wish to have the names of your heroes permanently recorded it will be necessary to take advantage of this opportunity, as no further opportunity will be afforded you after this roll is completed.

"Remember! Only those who have made the supreme sacrifice must be included, and these must have been either members of your local, or the sons or daughters of members. No others will be accepted."

### Final Honor Roll Call

The above are the closing paragraphs of a circular letter which was sent out from the Central office on December 15, and is positively the last call for the inclusion of names on the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Honor Roll, which will be exhibited at the convention to be held in Saskatoon, in February next. No guarantee can be given that names received later than one month previous to the convention will be included in the roll shown at the convention.

As the annual convention is now only two months away, there is no time to lose; and it is important that those interested should heed this as their final opportunity to have their honored dead included in this last roll call.

## Should Apply to Directors

John L. Rooke, of Togo, director for District No. 10, in a communication to the Central office, makes the following recommendation:—

"I think if you would put a short notice in the Grain Growers' pages requesting that at any point where the farmers are desirous of having a local organized, it would be advisable for them to communicate with the director of their district; or to the Central office, when the matter would receive due consideration."

### List of Directors

For the convenience of such it has been further suggested that there should be published at the same time the list of directors; which are herewith appended:—

- District No. 1—T. M. Morgan, Aquadell.
- District No. 2—C. M. W. Emery, Assiniboia.
- District No. 3—E. P. St. John, Kisbey.
- District No. 4—B. M. Johnson, Regina.
- District No. 5—John Millar, Indian Head.
- District No. 6—Harry Marsh, Herschel.
- District No. 7—Wm. Penny, Balcarres.
- District No. 8—W. J. Orchard, Tregarva.
- District No. 9—James Inglis, Rokeby.
- District No. 10—J. L. Rooke, Togo.
- District No. 11—D. Japp, Speers.
- District No. 12—A. Baynton, Carlton.
- District No. 13—P. M. McCaffrey, Rockhaven.
- District No. 14—Frank Burton, Vanguard.
- District No. 15—M. M. Richardson, Shaunavon.
- District No. 16—W. T. Hall, Surbiton.

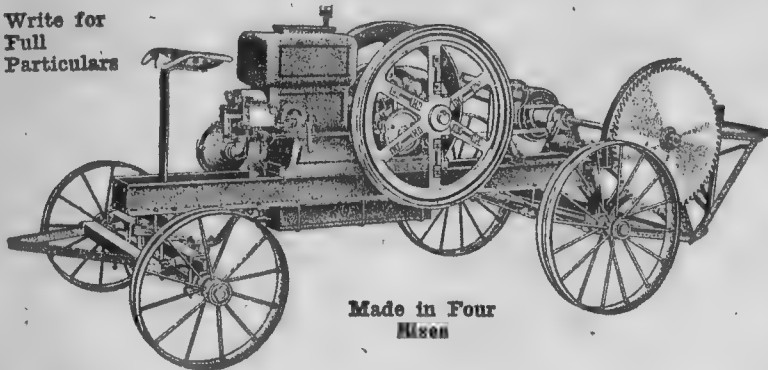
A few changes have been made in the above list of directors; but as they will not assume office until their election has been ratified by the annual convention, there is plenty of opportunity for those districts without locals to get into the movement before the annual convention takes place, which this year will be held in Saskatoon, on February 10, 11, 12 and 13.



# The U.G.G. for Best Farm Equipment

## "Hercules" Portable Sawing Outfits

Write for  
Full  
Particulars



Made in Four  
Sizes

Complete as illustrated with all-steel Truck, Hercules Throttle-governed Kerosene Engine, Tilting Table Saw Rig, Saw, and Webster Magneto. No Pole or Yoke.

This is one of the best and most-dependable sawing outfits on the market. The all-steel trucks are of I-beam construction that will stand all the hard usage you can give it. It is made in four sizes: 5, 7, 9, and 12 h.p. In stock at all branches.

|       |   | Winnipeg | Regina or<br>Saskatoon | Calgary or<br>Edmonton |
|-------|---|----------|------------------------|------------------------|
| E-63. | 5 Horse Power Sawing Outfit, with 26-inch Saw.<br>Weight, 1,250 lbs.  | 368.10   | 377.30                 | 384.50                 |
| E-64. | 7 Horse Power Sawing Outfit, with 30-inch Saw.<br>Weight, 2,200 lbs.  | 437.50   | 448.60                 | 457.40                 |
| E-65. | 9 Horse Power Sawing Outfit, with 30-inch Saw.<br>Weight, 2,965 lbs.  | 570.10   | 585.95                 | 598.50                 |
| E-66. | 12 Horse Power Sawing Outfit, with 30-inch Saw.<br>Weight, 3,890 lbs. | 658.30   | 678.35                 | 694.25                 |

TAKES FIRST-CLASS FREIGHT RATE

## Breeding Heifers

You can do much for the improvement of your herd by picking up some of the choice Angus, Hereford, or Shorthorn heifers that are now coming in to market. These animals are too good to be sent South or to the butcher. Better get a few of them and let some of the scrub stuff go to market. Trust the Livestock Department to make a good selection for you. Write for information as to present market conditions to Livestock Department, United Grain Growers Limited, St. Boniface, Man.; Edmonton, Alta., or Calgary, Alta.

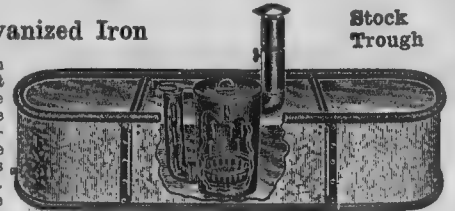
## Stock Troughs and Tank Heaters

United Grain Growers have a most complete stock of Water Troughs and Tank Heaters in a variety of styles and sizes. The Trough and Heater illustrated herewith are big leaders, and is the best combination on the Canadian market. For other styles of Troughs and Heaters write any U.G.G. Branch.

### Plain Round-end Galvanized Iron

Stock  
Trough

Top rim is finished off with 1 1/2-inch split galvanized tubing, giving great strength and rigidity. The bottoms are locked to sides with special double folded seams, securely riveted. Six-foot lengths have one side and one cross-top brace. The eight-foot lengths have two side and two cross-top braces. The ten-foot lengths have three side and three cross-top braces. All sizes have drain-off cocks at end with brass bushing machined and fitted with iron screw plug.



### Prices and Specifications F.O.B. Winnipeg or Calgary

| Plain Round-end Tanks |           |       |        |        |          |            |       |
|-----------------------|-----------|-------|--------|--------|----------|------------|-------|
|                       | Width     |       | Height | Length | Weight   | Cap. bbls. |       |
| L-1600.               | 2 ft.     | 2 ft. | 2 ft.  | 6 ft.  | 90 lbs.  | 4          | 13.60 |
| L-1601.               | 2 ft.     | 2 ft. | 2 ft.  | 8 ft.  | 120 lbs. | 5 2-5      | 17.60 |
| L-1602.               | 2 1/2 ft. | 2 ft. | 2 ft.  | 8 ft.  | 147 lbs. | 6 1/2      | 19.80 |
| L-1603.               | 3 ft.     | 2 ft. | 2 ft.  | 8 ft.  | 155 lbs. | 7 1/2      | 23.30 |
| L-1604.               | 3 ft.     | 2 ft. | 2 ft.  | 10 ft. | 165 lbs. | 10 1-8     | 26.40 |

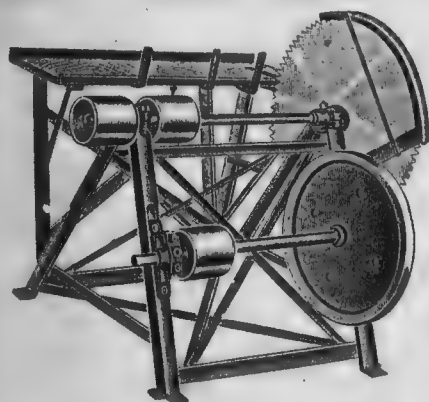
| Corrugated Round-end Tanks. |        |        |        |          |             |       |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|----------|-------------|-------|
|                             | Width  | Height | Length | Weight   | Cap. bbls.. |       |
| L-1730.                     | 2½ ft. | 2 ft.  | 6 ft.  | 105 lbs. | 6           | 18.30 |
| L-1731.                     | 2½ ft. | 2 ft.  | 8 ft.  | 125 lbs. | 8           | 21.70 |
| L-1732.                     | 2½ ft. | 2 ft.  | 10 ft. | 155 lbs. | 12          | 27.80 |
| L-1733.                     | 3 ft.  | 2 ft.  | 14 ft. | 185 lbs. | 14          | 33.95 |
| L-1734.                     | 3 ft.  | 2 ft.  | 6 ft.  | 105 lbs. | 8½          | 21.45 |
| L-1735.                     | 3 ft.  | 2 ft.  | 8 ft.  | 140 lbs. | 11          | 25.25 |
| L-1736.                     | 3 ft.  | 2 ft.  | 10 ft. | 165 lbs. | 13          | 31.15 |
| L-1737.                     | 3 ft.  | 2 ft.  | 13 ft. | 195 lbs. | 17          | 39.60 |

## Self-Sinking Cast Iron Tank Heater As Illustrated

Our Big Leader. The Best Tank Heater Made.

The body is cast solid in one piece, but entirely apart from the down flue, which is separated by a considerable space to enable water to circulate freely between down flue and heater. This gives greater heating radiation and removes the down flue from contact with fire. The heater has short feet which allows water to also circulate under bottom of heater. Heater comes complete with handles on side, grate, ash pan, poker, and a length of pipe with damper and spark arrester. The combination illustrated above is positively the best outfit of the kind on the market.

|  | Winnipeg | Regina or<br>Saskatoon | Calgary or<br>Edmonton |
|--|----------|------------------------|------------------------|
| T-2. Self-sinking Tank Heater. 24 inches high; 14-inch diameter. Weight, 157 lbs. Price..... | 11.10    | 11.85                  | 12.40                  |



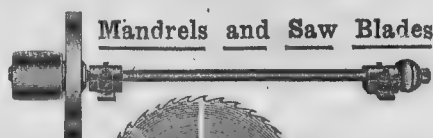
Built  
Like a  
Steel  
Bridge

### Tilting Table, All-steel Frame

This is the most substantial saw frame on the market. Built entirely of angle steel, double braced, and very rigid. The mandrel is driven direct, while the balance wheel is driven by an extra belt, 4 1/2 feet long, which is supplied with the frame. Belt is easily tightened as the boxes carrying the balance wheel are adjustable. The heavy fly-wheel is hung below the arbor, out of the way when sawing poles.

|   | Wpg.  | Regna. or<br>Sasktn. | Calgy. or<br>Edmtn. |
|---|-------|----------------------|---------------------|
| S-1. All-steel Tilting Table Saw Frame, without blade. Weight, 315 lbs. | 50.15 | 51.40                | 52.35               |

## U.G.G. Saw Frames and Blades



Mandrels and Saw Blades

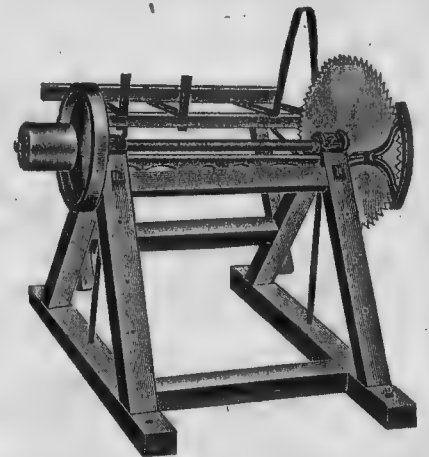
|   | Wpg.  | Regna. or<br>Sasktn. | Calgy. or<br>Edmtn. |
|---|-------|----------------------|---------------------|
| S-16. Mandrel, as above, with two boxes. Weight, 125 lbs. | 15.95 | 16.45                | 16.85               |

### Guaranteed Saw Blades

|              | Mole | Gauge | Weight | Wpg. | Regna. or<br>Sasktn. | Calgy. or<br>Edmtn. |
|--------------|------|-------|--------|------|----------------------|---------------------|
| SB-2.—20-in. | 11   | 12    | 16     | 4.10 | 4.15                 | 4.20                |
| SB-3.—22-in. | 11   | 12    | 18     | 4.90 | 4.95                 | 5.05                |
| SB-4.—24-in. | 11   | 11    | 28     | 5.75 | 5.85                 | 5.90                |
| SB-5.—26-in. | 11   | 11    | 28     | 6.80 | 6.90                 | 7.00                |
| SB-6.—28-in. | 11   | 10    | 38     | 7.80 | 7.90                 | 8.05                |
| SB-7.—30-in. | 11   | 10    | 38     | 8.85 | 9.00                 | 9.15                |

Extra  
Heavy.

Strong  
and  
Securely  
Braced.



### Wood Frame Wood and Pole Saw Frame

Strong and durable, heavily braced. Illustration shows the wood saw. The pole saw is similar except that fly-wheel is mounted below out of the way.

|   | Wpg.  | Regna. or<br>Sasktn. | Calgy. or<br>Edmtn. |
|---|-------|----------------------|---------------------|
| S-8. Wood Saw Frame, without blade. Weight, 265 lbs.  | 28.20 | 29.25                | 30.05               |
| S-11. Pole Saw Frame, without blade. Weight, 295 lbs. | 36.80 | 37.95                | 38.85               |

Write for Prices on U.G.G. Line Shafting, Pulleys and Belting

# UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

The Organized Farmer in Business

WINNIPEG

REGINA

SASKATOON

CALGARY

EDMONTON



# More Facts About Finances

An article on this page in last week's Guide gave a good deal of financial information about United Grain Growers Limited, taken from the balance sheet presented to the Annual Meeting. The following is additional information of the same sort:—

For a copy of the balance sheet refer to page 75 of the special issue of The Guide, published on December 3rd. It will also be contained in the Annual Report, which will be mailed some time during January to all Shareholders.

## Advances from Subsidiary Companies, \$324,176.97

These advances arise from the fact that the Subsidiary Companies do not constantly require all the capital that has been allotted to them for their business. When such a condition arises the money is at once transferred to the account of the parent company.

When the Company's export business was suspended during the war the Export Company was able to turn into the treasury of the main Company over \$700,000, which had been employed in the export business. Now the Export Company has been able to resume its activities, and the larger part of this amount has again been put into such business.

## Mortgages, \$1,111,891.53

Of this amount, \$1,043,811.53 is in favor of the Provincial Government of Alberta, covering the money loaned for the construction of the Company's elevators in that province. The terms of this mortgage provide for the annual repayment of a portion of the principal and the amount was reduced during the year by \$37,000.

## Shareholders' Capital and Surplus, \$4,171,615.36

The Shareholders' Capital and Surplus is the volume of the Assets of the Company, after deducting all liabilities. The above amount represents the volume of what the shareholders actually own in the Company, as a result of their paid-up Capital Stock of \$2,415,185.58. Every dollar of Stock is represented by \$1.73 of Assets, or every \$25 share of stock by a value of \$43.25 of Assets. Two of the items making up this total need to be specially considered, the Reserve and the Surplus.

## Reserve, \$1,500,000.00

The Reserve is made up of profits retained in the business. It is a matter of sound business to build up a company by keeping a portion of the profits at work in the business. You will not find the Reserve of this, or any other company, in a special fund. It is simply invested along with the capital of the Company in fixed Assets, such as Elevators and Warehouses, or in current assets, such as Cash, Bonds and Bills of Lading or Stocks of Grain, Machinery or Supplies. The building up of such a strong Reserve has been a splendid thing for the Company. It has strengthened the financial position and added to the security of each investor; at the same time, it has enabled the Company to increase its facilities for giving service to farmers.

## Surplus, \$256,429.79

The Reserve is a fixed amount, established from time to time by Resolution of the Directors. The Surplus fluctuates and represents just what extra value may be found from time to time in the assets of the Company after allowing for capital and for Reserve. Out of the Surplus dividends are paid, all educational and other grants, and the amount above shown is that remaining after dividends and grants for the past year have been paid.

## Dividend For Year, \$141,500.00

This brings the amount paid in dividends by the Grain Growers' Grain Company, the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Limited, and the United Grain Growers Limited, to over one million dollars. This is a big amount, returned to the farmers of the West, through handling their own business, but it is only a fraction of the profits received directly by the farmers. The great benefit has come from the increased prices, and better services they have had in selling their products, and in lower prices and better services on what they have bought. Take for example, a car of livestock, which is sold by the Company for the shippers at \$300 more than would have been realized if sold locally. Such cases often happen. The Company's earnings will be the commission on the car, or \$17, and this is the amount out of which expenses and dividends must be paid. The real profit to the farmers is the extra \$300 in their pockets from the sale and not the small part of this \$17 that may go to dividends.

## Where Dividends Come From

Where do dividends come from? From earnings. Where do earnings come from? From services performed. The Company's earnings arise from the sales of grain and livestock it makes for farmers and from the machinery and supplies it buys for and sells to them. The volume of earnings is dependent on the volume of business done, which depends on two things principally. The first is crop conditions and the second is the support of the farmers. In a poor crop year, the grain business done must be small. But in any year the volume of grain business can be increased if the Shareholders and patrons of the Company remember the importance of using their own Company. Even more so is the volume of business in machinery and supplies dependent on the will of the Shareholders and patrons. Even in a poor crop year it is within the power of the farmers themselves to increase the volume of business done through their own Company.



**WHITE LIGHT** FROM COAL OIL  
Beats Gas or Electric



BURNS 94% AIR

Make your home bright and cheerful, saving one-half on oil. Government and leading University tests prove this wonderful new Aladdin nearly five times as efficient as best round wick open-flame lamps. Burns 70 hours on one gallon common kerosene (coal-oil). No odor, smoke or noise, no pumping up, easy to operate, won't explode. **WON GOLD MEDAL. GUARANTEED.** Prove for yourself, without risk, by

**TEN NIGHTS FREE TRIAL**

that Aladdin has no equal as a white light. If not satisfied, return at our expense. \$1000 given anyone showing us an oil lamp equal in every way to this NEW MODEL ALADDIN.

**GET YOURS FREE!** We want one user in each locality to whom customers can be referred. In that way you may get your own without cost. Be the first and write us quick for 10 DAY FREE TRIAL OFFER and learn how to get one FREE.

**WANTLE LAMP CO., 238 Aladdin Building, Montreal or Largest Coal Oil Mantle Lamp House in the World. Winnipeg.**

Make big money spare or full time. Our easy selling plan makes experience unnecessary. We start you without money. Sample sent for 10 days trial and GIVEN FREE when you become a distributor.

**Agents Wanted**

## Farm and Profits

You cannot move your farm any closer to town, but can shorten the distance by having a telephone. It saves time and increases profits.

We Specialize on Rural Telephone Work.

**Kindersley Construction Company**  
A. W. Heise, Mgr. KINDERSLEY, SASK.

## Patronize Home Industry

Ship Your Flaxseed To

**THE DOMINION LINSEED OIL COMPANY**  
LIMITED

MONTCALM STREET ST. BONIFACE

Write stating quantity you have to offer  
Government Weighing and Inspection



## If You Want Herefords

Come to Willow Springs Ranch, Crossfield, Alta., where from a herd of 700 head I will sell a number of choice yearling heifers, two-year-old heifers in calf to my great herd bulls, or beautiful cows, safe in calf. I have also forty bulls of different ages for sale. Among these are bulls to suit all needs. Come and see these Cattle or Write.

**Frank Collicutt** 886-11th Ave. W. Calgary

## PERCHERONS BELGIANS

My exhibit has been again awarded premier honors in the various classes throughout the big State Fair Circuit just completed. Championship horses and real herd-heads for sale. Also some ten mares to foal from championship here sires. I will show you a bunch of big, good ones to select from.—FRED CHANDLER, 87, CHARITON, IOWA. Direct below St. Paul

## Clydesdales

Our stud of 30 imported and Canadian-bred Stallions embraces some of the leading sires in Scotland, such as Benzie Buchlyvie, Baron Buchlyvie, Baron's Pride, Dunure Footprint, winners at the leading shows in Scotland and Canada. These are for sale or hire under Federal Assistance Scheme. A few high-class Shorthorns, both sexes, for sale. SMITH & RICHARDSON, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO, OSHTAWA STATION.

## CAUTION—Do Not Be Deceived

There is only one GENUINE O. M. FRANKLIN Blackleg aggrostion (commonly called vaccine) Beware of imitations. You cannot afford to have anyone experiment on your animals. Accurate use of the GENUINE O. M. FRANKLIN Blackleg Vaccine positively protects against Blackleg. Be absolutely safe by using the ORIGINAL and GENUINE, manufactured by THE KANSAS BLACKLEG SERUM COMPANY, under the direct supervision of Dr. O. M. Franklin, the originator.



**The Kansas Blackleg Serum Company**  
Amarillo, Texas; Denver, Col.; Wichita, Kansas; Kansas City, Mo.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Pierre, S.D.; Fort Worth, Texas; Salt Lake City, Utah; Santa Maria, Cal.

## DOMINION OF CANADA VICTORY BONDS

5½%

All Maturities Bought and Sold. Full Particulars and Quotations on Request.

**OSLER HAMMOND & NANTON**  
WINNIPEG

## The Alberta Winter Fair

Continued from Page 8

and under six.—1, Columbus Donea, O. A. Boggs and Sons, Daysland; 2, Blue Bell, Leffingwell and Shephard, Warner; 3, Willow Spring Patty, McKenzie Bros., Knee Hill Valley. Heifer, two years.—2, Blossom 6th, Leffingwell and Shephard. Heifer, yearling.—1, Miss Panama, Boggs; 2, Clover Creek Delight 2nd, Boggs; 3, Miss Gay Lad, Frank Collicutt, Calgary. Heifer, under one year.—1, Willow Spring Melody 2nd, Collicutt; 2, Bonnie Lady, Panama, Boggs; 3, Leffingwell and Shephard. Champion Hereford female.—Champion, Columbus Donea, Boggs; reserve, Willow Spring Melody, Collicutt.

Baby beef competition, for steers born on or after January 1, 1918, judged from consumer's standpoint.—1, Jeff, Philip Leech; 2, Alberta Boy, Jack Ramsay; 3, Blue, Geo. W. Gillies; 4, Panama Boy, Clarence A. Boggs.

Canadian heifer competition, for heifers born on or after January 1, 1918, to be shown in good growing condition, and judged from breeder's standpoint.—1, Broadus Queenette 3rd, Chas. Ross Buffum; 2, Hadley's Pride, Jack Ramsay; 3, Panama Lady, Florence E. Boggs; 4, Princess Lil, Margaret J. Heath.

### Alberta-Bred Classes

Steer, pure-bred or grade, bred in Alberta.—1, Alberta Boy, Jack Ramsay; 2, Blue, Geo. W. Gillies; 3, Panama Boy, Clarence A. Boggs; 4, Prince Imperial, Geo. J. Walters; 5, Shadeland Panama, Eli Merlin Boggs.

Heifer, pure-bred or grade, bred in Alberta.—1, Hadley's Pride, Jack Ramsay; 2, Panama Lady, Florence E. Boggs; 3, Princess Lil, Margaret J. Heath; 4, Lady Flora, Geo. J. Walters; 5, Bun's Lena, Bun Dewdney.

Steer, novice.—1, Alberta Boy, Jack Ramsay; 2, Prince Imperial, Geo. J. Walters; 3, Bowdy, Marjorie Francis; 4, Mack, Minnie Spence; 5, Shorty, Dolly Spence.

Heifer, novice.—1, Hadley's Pride, Jack Ramsay; 2, Lady Flora, Geo. J. Walters; 3, Bun's Lena, Bun Dewdney; 4, Gloster Krumples, Austin R. Evans; 5, Irene, Minnie Spence.

Grade steer.—1, Jeff, Philip Leech; 2, Blue, Geo. W. Gillies; 3, Panama Boy, Clarence A. Boggs; 4, Shadeland Panama, Eli Merlin Boggs; 5, Tim, Chas. Ross Buffum.

Grade heifer.—1, Little Daisy, Ruth M. Jacobs; 2, Daisy, Fred Emerson; 3, Irene, Minnie Spence; 4, Roan Lass, Rudolph Otto.

The prizes given in the boys' and girls' competitions totalled \$3,118, of which \$2,718 was in cash. This was divided among 48 competitors, 30 of whom won over \$25. The leading winners were:—

1. Jack Ramsay, Crossfield .....\$353.59
2. George J. Walters, Clive ..... 224.98
3. Philip Leech, Baring, Sask., Baby Beef Trophy for best steer and O. G. Beeching Trophy for best steer sired by a Shorthorn, and ..... 196.81
4. George W. Gillies, Lougheed 174.26
5. Chas. Ross Buffum, Bechard 159.40
6. Margaret J. Heath, Lougheed, Gold Medal and ..... 136.99
7. Clarence A. Boggs, Daysland 130.99
8. Florence E. Boggs, Daysland, Gold Wrist Watch and ..... 113.72

### Sheep

Probably the best show of sheep ever brought before any judge in Calgary was exhibited at this year's Winter Fair. The judges had their work cut out for them, for the classes were large and the quality very high.

In Oxfords, the Western Stock Ranches, Calgary, put up a great show. Their champion-ram, Jardine 52, is a great, smooth, tidy fellow, with a splendid covering of back and rump and bulging thighs. Their champion ewe was also a really classy sheep.

Geo. R. Ball, Strathcona, had some fine entries, as also Freeman Anderson, Claresholm; Wade and Jack, and Johnston Bros., Langdon.

### Shropshires

The Shropshires also were a quality show.

J. H. Moffat, Knee Hill Valley, Alta., showed a shearing ram with the best of wide, strong backs. He stood well on his feet and is the possessor of an excellent skin.

G. N. Buffum had also some strong entries, but his prize winners at Regina and Saskatoon had to give place to weightier material here.

H. E. Shenfield, Bowden; Robt. Spencer, Calgary; W. J. Hoover and Sons, Bittern Lake; Hambly and Sons, Munson; and Spenceley Bros., Calgary, had uniform type entries, all with good skins and good fleeces.

### Suffolks and Other Breeds

The Canada Land and Irrigation Co., Medicine Hat, had the best of matters in the Suffolks.

Johnston Bros., Langdon, in the Southdowns and Dorsets, and Chris. Moffat in the Hampshires, had the bulk of the prize money and championships.

### Lamb Competition for Boys and Girls

Along with the baby beef competition the boys' and girls' lamb class was one of the fine features of the winter fair. There were 28 entries forward, and the quality was excellent, the placings being so closely contested that any one of the first ten entries might have been put to the top without being seriously challenged, while the balance contained a minimum of mediocrity. It compelled the breeders to mix and the on-looker with only the most meagre knowledge of sheep lore was a great deal better informed when the awards were placed. It was a perfect lesson and a highly profitable one to the youthful owners of the lambs.

The awards in all the classes are as follows:—

Oxfords, ram, shearing or over.—1 and 2, Western Stock Ranches, Cluny. Ram, calendar year.—1, 2 and 4, Freeman Anderson, Claresholm; 3, Wade and Jack, Calgary; 5 and 6, A. M. Olson, Airdrie. Ewe, shearing or over.—1, 3, 4 and 5, Western Stock Ranches; 2, G. R. Ball and Sons, Strathcona; 6, Johnston Bros., Langdon. Ewe, calendar year.—1 and 4, Western Stock Ranches; 2, Ball; 3 and 5, Wade and Jack; 6, F. Anderson. Champion and reserve ram.—Western Stock Ranches. Champion ewe.—Western Stock Ranches; reserve, F. Anderson. Pen of three ewes.—1, 3 and 4, Western Stock Ranches; 2, Ball and Sons.

Shropshires, ram, shearing or over.—1, J. H. Moffat, Knee Hill Valley; 2, G. N. Buffum, Bechard, Sask.; 3, H. E. Shenfield, Bowden; 4 and 5, I. Hambly and Sons, Munson. Ram, calendar year.—1 and 2, Moffat; 3, Spenceley Bros., Calgary; 4, Shenfield; 6, Hoover and Sons, Bittern



Grade Clydesdales on Farm of E. A. Wallace, High River, Alta.



Lake. Ewe, shearing or over.—1, Moffat; 2, Robt. Spencer, Calgary; 3 and 5, Hoover; 4, Buffum; 6, Arthur Knights, Millerville. Ewe, calendar year.—1 and 2, Moffat; 3, Shenfield; 4, Buffum; 5, Spenceley; 6, Spencer. Champion and reserve in ram and ewe.—Moffat. Pen.—1 and 2, Buffum; 3, Moffat; 4, Spenceley.

In Suffolk, the Canada Land and Irrigation Co., Medicine Hat, took all prizes and championships except 2 and 6 in aged ram, which went to Hambly and Sons; and 4 and 5 in same class which went to A. G. Stewart, Stettler. In ram of calendar year, 3 and 4 places went to Hambly.

Southdowns, aged ram.—1, Johnston Bros., Langdon; 2, H. W. Watkin, Olds; 3, Hoover. Ram, calendar year.—1, 2, 3 and 4, Johnston Bros.; 5 and 6, Hoover. Ewe, aged.—1, 2 and 3, Johnston; 4, Hoover. Ewe, calendar year.—1 and 2, Johnston Bros.; 3, Hoover. Champion and reserve ram and champion and reserve ewe.—Johnston Bros. Pen.—1 and 2, Johnston Bros.; 3, Hoover.

In Hampshires, Johnston Bros. got first in aged ram; 2, 3 and 4 in ram of calendar year; 4 in shearing ewe; 4 and 5 in ewe of calendar year; reserve champion ram and 1 and 2 in pen. Chris. Moffat got all the rest.

In Dorsets, Dr. S. W. D. Frith, Calgary, got second in aged ram; 2 and 4 in shearing ewe. The rest of the prizes and championships went to Johnston Bros.

#### Swine

Yorkshires.—Boar of calendar year.—1, G. R. Ball, Strathcona; 2, Philip Leech, Baring, Sask. Sow, six months and under 12.—1 and 2, Ball and Sons; 3 and 4, G. N. Buffum, Bechar, Sask. Sow, under six months.—1, Ball and Sons. Champion and reserve sow.—Ball and Sons. Champion boar.—Ball and Sons. Reserve champion.—Philip Leech.

Tamworths.—Boar, born previous to calendar year.—1, Irvine Hambly and Sons, Munson; 2, Wm. Gilbert, Stoney Plains. Boar, calendar year.—1, 2 and 3, Gilbert. Sow, six months and under 12.—1 and 2, Hambly; 3, Gilbert. Sow, under six months.—1, Gilbert; 2, Hambly; 3, Gilbert. Champion sow.—Hambly. Reserve champion.—Gilbert. Champion boar.—Hambly. Reserve champion.—Gilbert.

Duroc Jersey.—Philip Evers, Cochrane, took all prizes in this breed.

Hampshires.—W. J. Hoover and Sons, Bittern Lake, took all the prize money.

Poland-Chinas.—E. Swift, Clover Bar, took all prizes.

Berkshires.—Boar, born previous to calendar year.—1, W. D. McLennan; 2, Wm. Gilbert. Boar, calendar year.—1 and 2, F. X. Beigesener; champion, 3 and 4, Gilbert. Sow, six months and under 12.—1, Canada Land and Irrigation Co.; 2 and 3, Gilbert. Champion sow.—Gilbert. Reserve champion.—Canada Land and Irrigation Co. Champion boar.—W. D. McLennan. Reserve champion.—F. X. Beigesener.

Barrow, under six, bacon type.—1, Ball and Sons; 2, Gilbert; 3, Hambly and Sons. Six months and under nine, bacon type.—1, Ball and Sons; 2, Gilbert. Under six months, medium thick.—1 and 2, Gilbert. Car load, not less than 20, medium thick.—1, F. W. Gardner, Delacour.

Car load, not less than 20, bacon type.—1, Ball and Sons.

Special by Swift Canadian Co., three grade hogs, exhibited and fed by owner, an Alberta farmer.—1 and 2, G. R. Ball and Sons; 3, Wm. Hudson; 4, Wm. Gilbert.

Dominion livestock special, three finished bacon hogs, any weight or breed, 160 to 230 pounds.—1 and 2, Ball and Sons; 3, Philip Leech; 4, Wm. Hudson; 5, Wm. Gilbert; 6, F. W. Gardner.

#### Papilloma

Q.—I have a colt with a lump or growth on the knee which resembles a mushroom. This started to grow last spring and is getting bigger all the time. It has no skin but has a neck the size of a little finger and the head is the size of an egg. It appears very itchy, and the colt's knee is swollen. We are too far from a veterinarian to make it worth while getting one.

A.—The lump described is a papilloma (wart). Probably the most convenient method of removing growths of this kind is by ligation. Tie a waxed end or strand of horsehair tightly around the neck of the wart as close to the skin as possible. If it fails to slough off in four or five days apply a second ligature as before. After the wart has dropped off the spot should be touched with bluestone, once a day until all diseased tissue is destroyed.

#### Cow Hard to Milk

Q.—I bought a good milking cow recently, and while bringing her home on a cold, windy day, her teats became frozen. What can I do to help her recover as the teats are not ruined? She is very hard to milk, but the teats are not sore.

A.—If the teats had been seriously frost-bitten there would have been considerable evidence of soreness. The most convenient and safest method in cases of this kind is to make use of teat syphons or milk tubes to draw the milk from the udder. After a time the milk may flow more readily. The greatest cleanliness must be exercised however to avoid infecting the udder. The milk tubes should be boiled between milkings and smeared with vaseline before being introduced. Milk tubes may be procured at a drug store or through a veterinary surgeon.

## Pacific International Show

A NEW era in the development of the Pacific Coast section of America has been entered upon this fall by the creation of the Pacific International Exposition which opened its doors for the first time, November 27, at North Portland, Oregon. The permanence and success of this baby giant is assured from its inception. The people of the west coast are just becoming fully awake to the fact that amidst the garnishments and decorations of vegetables, fruits and flowers which so naturally flourish here, the material which furnish the dinner pails of their own and the other sections of the world are very largely livestock products. These people also realize and are daily demonstrating that no other section of North America can successfully compete with them in stock production, for no other section has so favorable or equitable a climate nor such a profusion of preferable stock feeds. Therefore the livestock industry is rapidly outstripping every other agricultural industry. And therein also lies the assurance for success for this new great show. Furthermore the organization is a reality. There are seven-and-a-half acres under one roof providing a splendid show arena with spacious seating accommodation and the most modern and highly desirable housing conditions for all show and sale stock.

For this very first show the breeders and exhibitors turned out en masse. Those who were not exhibiting eagerly crowded the ring side. A total of a little under 2,500 animals were out for honors. Horses were out to the number of 236, beef cattle over 700, dairy cattle 513, hogs 577 and sheep and goats 450.

The affair was made truly international through the courage of a few British Columbia Exhibitors who wished

all ringside talent according him either first or second place despite his handicap of short age. The fact that three other bulls could be found on the west coast to go above this phenomenal show bull furnishes one more piece of evidence that the west coast is no longer an outpost of the Jersey realm, but must be recognized as a very strong hold from the standpoint of type as well as production.

The Curtice Cattle Company masterfully contended for all the Hereford honors making excellent winnings, while the horses from Vancouver and Victoria were the leading feature of the Horse Show program.

#### Belgian Livestock Needs

The following quotation is from a letter received by the Dominion Livestock Commissioner from the Minister of Commerce, Labor and Reconstruction, Brussels, Belgium:—

"As you state, there is at present an important trade in livestock between Canada and Belgium. It will be possible to maintain this trade, but as you will understand, in smaller volume than at present, as Agriculture in Belgium will be able to fill the needs of the country more and more as reconstruction of the livestock industry progresses towards the state existing before the war; however, even when completely reconstructed, Belgian livestock will always be insufficient to satisfy the needs of the country.

"Before the war, we were importing fat stock from Holland and also a small quantity from France, and it is probable that a portion, if not the whole of the import requirements will be received from Canada, now that a commercial current has been created.

"Belgium, as you state, is also in need of horses, but not as much so as for cattle. A few importations have been made from the United States and Canada, but the prices asked were high and the quality of the animals was not always satisfactory to our breeders. I believe that it is necessary to be very careful in the organization of this particular trade. Horse raising in Belgium will be reconstructed very rapidly and the breeders are, at present, looking towards Germany where there is a possibility of recovering animals of the Belgian breeds taken away during the war and the origin of which, consequently, is not to be discussed."

#### Shire Men Enthusiastic

Shire horse breeders in England are impatiently awaiting their annual show at the Agricultural Hall, London. During the war small shows were held at Newmarket which served "to keep the flag flying," but the big event at Agricultural Hall is the equine equivalent of a royal court. Returning after four years inactivity there will be much ceremony and dignified jubilation in the Shire camp. Mr. Charlton the Secretary, writes as follows:—

"During the last few months there has been abundant evidence of the continued progress of the Shire. The horse has been the object of attack by those who, from whatever reason, were smitten with a sudden fondness for continental breeds, but he has more than lived through the storm, he has emerged from it with his prestige enhanced, and with a greatly widened circle of friends. Most horse breeders are now familiar with the success with which the Shire did all he was asked to do—and more—during the war. Little less exacting have been his duties in Flanders and France since the Germans were driven back beyond the Rhine. I heard the other day from a man who has visited the battlefields over and over again during the process of 'clearing up' that wherever the 'clearing up' process was being most actively carried on under the worst conditions, Shire horses were invariably found at the head of all draught work, whether plodding over the pitted chalk fields around Albert or helping to extricate tanks from the ooze and slime around Ypres."

That the revelation of the improvement in breeding which was made at the Royal Show at Cardiff in June will be confirmed at the Spring Show is the considered opinion of many prominent breeders. I find convincing evidence



Idolmere, Grand Champion Angus Bull at the 1919 International.

On returning to Tennessee the freight car caught fire and Idolmere was burned to death.

to measure blades with the best of the continent. The Canadian exhibit was small but representative and select, and no exhibitor or onlooker at the Exposition is likely to forget that there are some good breeders in British Columbia. The Canadian exhibitors were:—The Curtice Cattle Company of Alberta; W. S. Holland; James McCleave; Captain Cates and the University of British Columbia, all of British Columbia.

#### Canadian Winners

Captain Cates' bull won first in his class and put up an exceedingly strong claim for senior and grand champion honors. Another year or two will make him a most formidable opponent in any show ring.

The University of British Columbia showed in Ayrshires a senior heifer calf, a junior heifer calf and a junior bull calf. On each of these the University won a first prize, on each of the latter two a junior championship, and on the junior bull a grand championship. Both of these Ayrshire champions were bred by the University from foundation stock selected by Professor McLean when first he came to the department of Animal Husbandry. The junior heifer, U.B.C. Queen Ann is from Grandview Polly, that promises to break the Canadian four-year-old Ayrshire R.O.P. record this year, and the bull U.B.C. Prince is from that grand old cow Springhill White Beauty, that at nine years has a record of over 12,000 lbs. milk and 590 lbs fat from three teats and on twice a day milking. Both these calves are sired by Leannessock Comet.

The University also exhibited the three-year-old Jersey bull, Temisia's Owl's Rogue, that for two years has won the championship honors in Vancouver and New Westminster. At Portland he won fourth prize though

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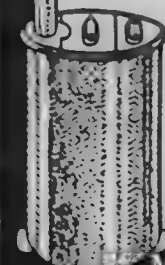
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A herd of 18 Pure-bred Holsteins last year averaged 18,812 pounds of milk and \$98.57 pounds of fat.

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**HOLSTEIN CATTLE** Send for Booklets—They contain much valuable information. **HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF CANADA** W. A. CLEMONS, Secretary, 27, GEORGE, Ont.

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## INTERNATIONAL WINNERS FOR MANITOBA PERCHERONS—THE BREED OF THE FUTURE



OPIACE



TRINQUETTE

In my endeavour to establish the best stud of the breed in Manitoba, I have followed up last year's purchase of the champion **Trinquette**, with some more like her—the best that money can buy. I am bringing home from the International the 1st prize winner and reserve junior champion filly, **Perdita**, who defeated the best that fashion and breeding could produce. **Opiace** comes back also. It took long money to get this horse for Canada. He is badly wanted by the men who are breeding the

best in the States. Last year he stood at Dunhams, America's premier stud. He comes to this province with every requisite, the right pedigree, unexcelled individual merit, and a record as a sire. He is in every way a worthy sire for a worthy bunch of mares.

We want only the best, for we sell only good ones. Write and I will tell you more about my offerings from imported sires and dams. I have a couple of young stallions ready for service which you cannot afford to overlook.

**J. H. TETT**

**FOXWARREN, MANITOBA**

that the Shire of today is heavier than ever he was; he is flatter in bone, and joints and feet are in such conformity and so knit together and balanced that his very weight creates perfect and forcible action. It is among the tenant farmers of England that the Shire Horse's popularity has increased most, and they are doubtless attracted by the brilliant prices realized at the big sales—\$13,125, \$4,460 and \$4,355 for stallions at the Newmarket Show, for example—but they are equally impressed by the good figures commanded by horses well below championship class and of ordinary commercial stamp. Excluding leading sires, the sales of one English breeder before the war averaged \$3,500 for first class stallions; today his returns average about \$6,000. For second class stallions he receives on an average \$2,000 now, compared with only \$750 in 1914. In the same way values have appreciated in regard to mares.

As an indication of the practical, quiet, confidence of the small breeders in the ability of good Shire horses to command remunerative prices for some time to come, I may mention that one local Shire Horse Society has already hired a stallion for service in 1921 at \$10,500. The circumstances also throw light upon the practical man's disbelief in the prediction of an early and efficient substitution of the tractor for the horse.

For 1920 the Council of the Shire Horse Society have authorized grants of nearly \$30,000. American and Canadian shows are to receive a substantial grant to be used for prize money in Shire classes.

### Canadian Layers for France

The directors of the National Avicultural Society of France have been granted a substantial credit by the French government for the purpose of acquiring breeding poultry for the restocking of the liberated regions in France.

The council is now in communication with the Avicultural Society of France and pending receipt of information as to the quantity of the different breeds required, the provincial representatives of the council are making a survey of their respective provinces in order to ascertain what stock may be available for export. The varieties favored by the French are the Barred Plymouth Rock, the White Wyandotte, Black Minorca and Rhode Island Red, and also Bronze Turkeys. An appeal is being made by the president of the council, to the provincial departments of agriculture, agricultural colleges and the Canadian press, to do all possible to assist in the acquiring of the necessary information to carry on negotiations with the Avicultural Society of France, and to take advantage of the opportunity presented to place Canada

in a favorable international light as a producer and exporter of breeding poultry. The western provincial officers of the National Poultry Council are:—N. W. Kerr, Brandon; H. N. Arnaud, Regina; C. N. Baker, Calgary; H. E. Waby, Enderby.

Prior to the war France was a heavy importer of eggs, and no doubt efforts will be made to bring the poultry popu-

lation of France above the pre-war level in order that she may be self-sustaining. Canada should be in a position to supply all the breeding poultry required, but it will be necessary for all interested to give all assistance possible to the National Poultry Council in the locating and the selection of bred-to-lay stock.—Ernest Rhoades, secretary, Livestock Branch, Ottawa, Ontario.

## In Livestock Circles

### Haggerty Wins Wilson Special

The gelding class shown for the Wilson Special, at the Chicago International, was won by S. Haggerty's Major. This horse received notice in our general report but as the Wilson Special was omitted from the catalog Mr. Haggerty's win was not brought to our notice.

### Alberta Sheep Breeders Meet

At the annual meeting of the Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association, held at Calgary, on December 8, the following directorate was appointed for the ensuing year: President, J. W. Renton, Calgary; first vice-president, G. H. Hutton, Calgary; second vice-president, W. J. Hoover, Bittern Lake; directors, G. H. Hutton, E. Wade, Gavin Jack, Dr. McKay, all of Calgary; W. Hudson, Katryn; W. D. McLennan, Airdrie; John Wilson, Innisfail; R. Knights, Millarville; W. J. Hoover, Bittern Lake; H. S. Currie, Airdrie; and David Nelson, Cluny.

### Lane's Percherons Bring Good Prices

An advice from London, of recent date, informs The Guide that the Bar U shipment of Percherons to England last October, were sold at Easton, Suffolk, and the total sale realized nearly \$36,000. One mare brought \$3,420 and the stallion Perfection, \$2,890.

### Calgary Exhibition Directorate

The Calgary Exhibition Board for 1920, comprise the following active officers: E. J. Dewey, president; Fred Johnston, first vice-president; E. D. Adams, second vice-president; E. L. Richardson, managing director; directorate: Aldermen Freeze, Osborne, Black and White for the city of Calgary, and E. J. Dewey, F. McBeth, Thos. Laycock, F. D. Adams, J. W. Davidson, Fred Johnston, P. Pallesen, A. E. Cross, A. McKillop, N. J. Christie, I. G. Ruttle, O. F. Brown, D. J. Young, C. P. Marker and G. H. Hutton.

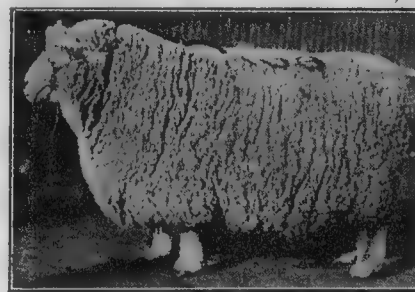
### Western Stock Ranches Get International Prize Winner

At the International Livestock Exposition, held in Chicago a couple of weeks ago; H. H. Honens, of the Western Stock



A Good Type of Ayrshire Cow.

Ranches, Calgary, purchased for use on their pure-bred Oxford flock, from P. Arkell and Sons, Teeswater, Ont., one of the



Champion Romney Marsh Ram at Ashford, Kent, Eng. Owned by J. Edgerton Quested.

best Oxford lamb rams on the American continent today. This ram will be a valuable addition to the high-class flock of pure-bred Oxfords which this company already possess.

### Trotters Make Good Sale

Messrs. Trotter and Trotter, Brandon, Man., have just sold to H. M. Beck, Marver, Sask., the two-year-old Percheron stallion North Star, sire Kalquer, and a team of good pure-bred mares. This high-class young stallion won first place in the two-year-old class at Regina Winter Fair last month. He is a half-brother of Star of the West, J. H. Crowe's, of Gilbert Plains, stock horse.

### Alberta Clydesdale Men Meet

A well-attended meeting of the Alberta Clydesdale Association was held at Calgary during the week of the fat stock show, and several important matters were aired by the members.

In regard to the matter of putting on association sales it was the consensus of opinion that if high-class animals were offered they would bring good prices.

An advertising committee was appointed to arrange for some publicity to further the interests of the breed.

Some discussion took place regarding the stallion to be imported by the provincial government from the Old Country; but no definite information was forthcoming on the matter.

Judges for the spring and summer shows at Calgary and Edmonton were recommended to the managers of these exhibitions.

The date of entry for the futurity classes held at Edmonton summer show next year, was extended to January 1, and judging from the number now in the hands of the secretary, full classes of high-class animals are looked for.

### Compulsory Castration

Some time ago The Guide drew attention to the plans put forward separately

by Messrs. Good and Mousel, two American Hereford breeders, for the establishment of accredited herds. In brief it was suggested that all breeders castrate a given proportion of their bull calves every year, thereby preventing a glut on the bull market and at the same time raising the general average of the breed. At the recent annual Hereford meeting at Kansas City, the matter was thoroughly sifted down. Mr. McCray, seconded by a goodly number of breeders, brought in a resolution that a policy of compulsory castration of 30 per cent. of the calves in every herd be adopted. Mr. Van Natta led the section which approved of compulsory castration, but thought 30 per cent. too high. Mr. Blaney urged the rejection of the proposed plan on the ground that even the undesirable bulls which it was proposed to alter were preferable to the grade bulls which still ran the range in large numbers. There seemed to be a general feeling that compulsory castration would hurt the beginners more than breeders long established. Mr. McCray's proposal was finally voted down.

### Alberta Hereford Breeders Meet

J. McD. Davidson, Coaldale, presided at the general meeting of the Alberta Hereford Breeders' Association, which was held at Calgary during winter fair week, and a resolution was carried recommending to the Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association, for consideration of the annual meeting, to be held in Toronto, in February, that the annual membership fee to the Canadian association be \$5.00, and registration fees doubled, to enable the association to raise the necessary funds to put out a field man in the West.

O. A. Boggs and John Wilson were recommended as an inspection committee, and also judges of Hereford bulls at the Edmonton Spring Show and Sale, 1920, with Ronald Pym, of Mirror, as alternative. The prizes for the 1920 futurity classes were revised and extended so that new breeders especially be encouraged to show. There are now 15 prizes, ranging from \$100 down to \$15, and in addition there is \$300 offered by the Calgary Exhibition Association.

There were present at the meeting, in addition to the president and T. Bell, secretary; John Wilson, Innisfail; A. Robertson, Westcott; Jas. McKenzie, Kneehill Valley; Simon Downie, Carstairs; and George Hoag, Carstairs.

### Angus Men Elect Officers

The following officers were elected for 1920, at the annual meeting of the Alberta Aberdeen-Angus Association, held in Calgary, on December 10:—

President, Lew Hutchinson, Duhamel; vice-president, J. F. Day, Red Deer; second vice-president, S. Henderson, Lacombe; secretary-treasurer, N. F. Bell, Islay; directors, Chas. Ellett, Strathcona; A. E. Noad, Olds; F. S. Cathro, Calgary; C. H. Richardson, Bowden; J. J. Bell, Islay; and L. McComb, Huxley.

The matter of voting by proxy for the directors of the Dominion association was gone into at length, and a strong recommendation will be sent to the next meeting to have the practice discontinued. The affairs of the association were reported to be in good shape.

Acquiescing with a request from the managers of the Calgary and Edmonton exhibitions, it was decided to recommend judges for the coming shows, and the following men were recommended for the spring shows: G. H. Hutton, Calgary; Professor A. A. Dowell, University of Alberta; B. C. Milne, acting manager of the Lacombe Experimental Farm; A. E. Meyer, Edmonton. For the summer fairs: Chas. Escher, Botna, Iowa; Chas. Gray, of Chicago; O. V. Battles, Yakima, Washington; John Lowe, Elora, Ontario; G. H. Hutton and Professor A. A. Dowell.

G. H. Hutton and A. E. Noad were appointed to represent the association at the annual meeting of the Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association at Brandon. It was further decided to affiliate with the Western Livestock Union, and President Lew Hutchinson was appointed as delegate to the meetings.

### Educational Exhibit at Regina

The University of Saskatchewan had an exhibit in the main pavilion, the purpose of which was to show the splendid results toward improvement which may be obtained by the use of pure-bred sires of the various breeds on the ordinary range ewes. Four pens of grade lambs, seven-and-a-half months' old were on exhibit. The Hampshires gave an average weight of 123 pounds; Leicesters, 110 pounds average; Shropshires an average of 95 pounds; and Southdowns, 93 pounds. One noticeable difference in the breeds was that the Hampshires and Leicesters were still growing and were somewhat lacking in fleshing, while the Shropshire and Southdown lambs were smaller and in very good condition. In a large class of pens of lambs in which there was keen competition the University pen of Southdowns took first place and the Hampshires fourth.

Three pens of pure-bred bacon hogs were also included in the University educational exhibit. These were all eight months' old and represented the three breeds: Berkshires, Tamworth and Yorkshire. The Berkshires showed an average weight of 215 pounds, the Tamworths an average of 210 pounds and the Yorkshires an average of 208 pounds. All these pigs had received the same care and feed. One of the Yorkshires won first place in a class of Yorkshire barrows, one of the Tamworths first as barrow, and the pen of Tamworths took first place in the pens of bacon hogs. The University is to be commended for the very practical interest it is fostering in the livestock business through such educational exhibits.

Continued on Page 37



# Religion and Life

If Jesus Christ Had Never Come—By Rev. H. D. Rams

ONCE again, we come to the season when we celebrate the birth in ancient Bethlehem which changed the course of history. To-morrow, this issue is dated December 24, the merry, merry bells of Yule will ring out the news of the glorious day, whereon the Saviour of mankind was born. Happy and heartfree revelry and holy thought will grace that day throughout the Christian world and the first Peace Christmas, with the boys who fought now at home by festive board, should be a memorable occasion for Western Canadians. The joy of Christmas is, thank God, no longer overcast by the war shadow, and we can say this year without reservation, "Peace on earth and goodwill among men."

It is certain that you and I will not spend Christmas any the worse, if we have in our minds and our hearts a strong sense of the significance of the festival we celebrate. This birthday of the Babe of Bethlehem has meant much to the world. If it had done nothing but provide once a year a festival of joy and delight for little folk, a time when older and well-placed people open their hearts and their purse-strings for the benefit of others, it would have much to commend it. Generosity is a good thing and in these later mammon-loving, money-worshipping days, to make men generous is something of an achievement to place to the credit of Christmas. The man who votes Christmas a humbug, and tries to shut up his heart and purse from its appeal is indeed a misanthropic person.

However, that aspect of the Christmas time is a smaller aspect of its significance. That birth brought in its train influences so far-reaching that the centuries since it happened have paid its tribute. Those influences are now so thoroughly diffused in our modern world, that for the most part, we take them for granted. We do not stop to think that if Jesus had never come, the world might have been very different, that many of the most civilizing and uplifting influences in our modern life would be absent. I want us to think about this, and see if doing so will not deepen our love and reverence for Jesus. What are some of the influences Jesus brought into the world, and some changes he has made?

First of all, let us take one that lies on the surface and yet one that we rarely think about. One of the most striking and tangible evidences of the influences of Jesus has been the changed calendar. We speak of our year 1919. We talk of the twentieth century. From what is that year and from what event are those centuries reckoned? From the birth of Jesus. The year of the modern world are labeled by general consent "the year of our Lord." Each year as it comes is baptized with His name, we assume all this and forget to ask how it is that such a thing has come to pass. We forget, too, that many attempts have been made to start a calendar and virtually all have failed. The Romans reckoned time from the founding of their wonderful city, and then later from the reigns of famous Emperors, but the Julian era has vanished, the Alexandrian era is also gone. Only one name remains, towering over the wrecks of time. The Emperor Constantine in the fourth century gave Christianity official recognition, though he did not write the name of Jesus on the calendar.

It was not until 525 A.D. that Dionysius Exiguus, an obscure Roman Abbot, started to write from the year of the incarnation. So we have the names of emperors all failing to stamp themselves on the record of time, while the name of Jesus succeeds in putting its hallmark indelibly upon recorded existence. Then there was the revolutionary calendar of France which lasted 13 years and ceased to be. All of which seems to show that the centuries belong to Jesus, that He who came to trans-

form human history has put the touch in His hands on the rewards of time.

It is not for its own sake that I mention the changed calendar, but for the way it evidences the dominance of Jesus. The words B.C.—A.D. signify that the Christ child changed the course of centuries, that that is an eternal chasm between the centuries that came before, and those which came after the birth of Jesus. We cannot stay to trace the life of the world before Jesus came, but along with much outward splendor, political strength, and a vast and beneficent sway, child exposure, slavery and even worse ills had unchecked course. The one great difference between that world and ours, was that then virtually nobody cared. Even the great philosophers apparently thought child exposure all right and Aristotle argued that some men were born slaves and others freemen in the course of nature. Here comes the difference Christ has made. He created the conscience of mankind, so that today, every evil brings forth a protest and earnest Christian men and women fight it with all their might. A new tone, and a new spirit have come into the world. The growth of the spirit of humanity is the work of Jesus. Not only in the fight against evil but in the effort to give succor and sustenance to the sick and dying, are the servants of Jesus engaged. Hospitals, infirmaries, and asylums are His work. If Jesus had never come it is likely that the weak and fallen would have gone to the wall.

And then there is another way in which the world owes an incalculable and unrepayable debt of gratitude to Jesus. Think of what the world's literature and art and music owe to Him. The great masterpieces have been inspired by His life and found their prompting in His teaching. If Jesus had never come we should have had no books like Bunyan's Pilgrim Progress, Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield, Kingsley's Hypatia, and many others, or plays like The Passing of The Third Floor Back, or The Servant in the House. Take Christ out of art, and half of the great masterpieces of Raphael, Murillo, Rubens, Leonards de Vinca, Correggio, Rembrandt, Holman Hunt, and Burne Jones all have their subjects in various parts of the Christ life and story. The same thing is true in the realm of music. Think of Handel's Messiah, Mendelssohn's St. Paul, Strainer's Crucifixion and many other works. All these would never have delighted the world if Jesus had never come. Newell Dwight Hillis says "take the seed idea and the mother principles of Christianity out of the last one thousand years of time, and society's storehouse called galleries and libraries would be emptied."

All these things we owe to Jesus and many more than we cannot stay to tell. But one thing we must mention. If Jesus had never come the world would have missed its one example of perfect living. One of the most difficult things in the world is to find a life we can entirely venerate. Some make a brave show on the surface, but when we look more closely we see the idol has clay feet. There's a Turner who paints like a god and lives like a devil. There's a Carlyle, with a voice of thunder calling for a righteous, manful life, but he cannot control his temper, or live with his fellows; or, say, a Julius Caesar, imperial, noble and valiant yet guilty of weaknesses that dull the ardor of our admiration. Only one life gives us what we want. The consensus of the world's thought gives the crown for conduct to the Lowly Nazarene, once, the Babe of Bethlehem.

That perfect life has been the greatest incentive to goodness the world has known. The world's noblest have confessed their debt to Jesus, who taught them how to live and serve mankind. You will be all the better and the happier this Christmas time and all the time if you follow the Christ, the King.



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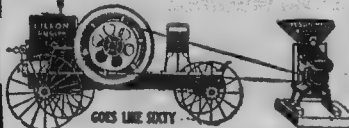
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# The Countrywoman

## Reviving Imperialism

THE Imperialist idea seems to be having a new lease of life these days. The Toronto World says, in commenting on the naval question brought to the public mind again on the visit of Admiral Jellicoe, "The Imperial propagandists in Britain are pushing us a little too hard and fast. The Prince of Wales has been here on their mission for four months, and he only goes out at Halifax when Jellicoe comes in at Vancouver." Mrs. Pankhurst, who, a year ago launched one of the most Imperialistic organizations ever formed, the British Women's Party, has also made a tour of Canada in the interests of Imperialism although ostensibly on a mission of anti-Bolshevism.

J. S. Ewart, in his Kingdom Papers says that Imperialism follows trade. That is if the colonies can be of use to Great Britain either by supplying men and money in time of war, or by supplying a market for trading, then Imperialism expands and takes on new life. When the benefits, materialistic, wane then Imperialism recedes. Certainly Canada's contribution to the Empire during the past five years would rather carry out his theory in the aggressive revival of Imperialism since the war. Britain is our debtor at the present time to \$500,000,000, while our contribution in men alone to the Empire during the recent European struggle was 500,000 men. Canada has demonstrated that she is an invaluable asset to the Empire.

But for the last half-century, Canada has been demonstrating to herself the fact that she has been increasingly capable of self-government. During the development of the Imperialistic idea again since 1897, Canada has been very jealous that her self-governing powers be not impaired and be not infringed upon. She has seen the other self-governing colonies, who at times, at first disagreed with Canada's stand in the interests of self-government, come over to her way of thinking. Self-government has not always been easily developed in Canada, and it behooves us to guard against a possibility of the present aggressive Imperialism leading us to abandon some of that self-governing power so dearly bought.

## Mr. Crerar's "Heresies"

The Financial Times in commenting upon Mr. Crerar's recent speeches at various points in the West, says, "If labor awakens in time to the menace of the economic heresies of Hon. Mr. Crerar and his followers, there is little likelihood that the farmers' party will secure more than its just share of representation in parliament."

Always, labor has been told to vote for a protective tariff in the interests of labor. Unfortunately, labor has been believing these advocates of protection and has been "robbing Peter to pay Paul" apparently without knowing that it was doing so. But there are evidences that labor is beginning to see that the argument that protection was a good thing for labor is all camouflage. It is another inconsistency of the protective principle that its disciples think they are benefitting labor by protection. As a matter of fact when labor votes for protection labor votes for the diminishing of the purchasing power of labor's dollars. The products of labor are protected by a tariff but labor itself is not protected. We find Canada, a high protectionist country which tells labor that protection is a good thing for labor going to every country in the world and spending hundreds of dollars per head to import persons right into the Canadian labor-market to compete with Canadian labor. Labor sells its labor in a free market but buys its necessities in a protected market. Protection does increase the profits of labor, not for labor but for the persons who employ labor. Labor must buy back the necessities it produces, and it buys back those necessities at upwards of 50 per cent. increase in their value because of protection, thus diminishing the actual wages of labor.

Protection is not in the interests of

labor, and labor is finding that out. The Financial Times will discover that the wide publicity of Mr. Crerar's "heresies" is going to rouse labor to the injustice of the protective tariff to labor, and place labor's representative side by side with farmers' representatives in parliament.

## Manitoba's Amendments

The Registered Nurses' Association of Manitoba held its annual convention in Winnipeg, last week. The sessions were occupied a good deal of the time with considerations of amendments to the Registered Nurses Act. The proposed amendments were presented by the secretary, Miss Gilroy.

The first one provided that any person resident in Manitoba, being over 21 years old and of good moral character, holding a diploma from a training school for nurses approved by the M.A.G.N., may register under the act upon passing the examination outlined and conducted by the University of Manitoba.

A daily average of 20 patients was defined in the second suggested amendment as the minimum for "an approved training school." Affiliation with an approved training school is made compulsory for training schools which are prevented by their meagre size and teaching facilities from giving an all round course, according to the third amendment proposed.

A preliminary education of three years in high school or its equivalent is suggested but not made compulsory, according to suggested amendment No. 4. Amendment No. 5, if incorporated in the act, will provide for inspection of training schools by a registered nurse appointed by the association and responsible to the provincial government. Proposed amendment No. 6 provides that all nurses who teach nursing and health shall be registered.

Reciprocity, by which a nurse, who is registered in any other province or country with requirements equivalent to those of Manitoba, may, upon approval of the board be registered without examination, is approved in the seventh proposed amendment.

In view of the lack of nursing care in the homes of people of moderate means throughout the province and especially in the rural districts, and considering that many women were caring for the sick who had little or no training for the work, the association decided that it would endeavor to have the act amended to provide for the training, licensing and supervision of a class of women to be known as trained attendants or nurses' aides. Details of the training were left to a later date.

A resolution favoring the adoption as far as possible of a standard curriculum in all training schools was unanimously carried. The association also resolved to ask the Board of Governors of the University of Manitoba to assist in solving the educational problems of the nursing profession by whatever means might be judged available. A third resolution demanded that a mini-

mum standard of instruction be required of all who nurse for hire; that any system of licensing be made to include all grades of nursing licenses to be renewed at stated intervals; and that all nursing service, apart from hospitals, be directed by a well-conducted bureau.

## Red Cross Nurses

Miss Jean Browne, director of hygiene, Department of Education, Regina, was in Winnipeg last week to the Social Service Congress. In a splendid address

in which she gave her audience a new slant and respect for her profession. She outlined what is to be the future system of co-operation between the Saskatchewan Red Cross Society and the Registered Nurses' Association. The Red Cross since the war, has the means of financing and the machinery for operating a system of public nursing in case of

epidemics or other emergencies. They lack the personnel. The Nurses' Association contains the personnel but has not the finances or the machinery to conduct such an enterprise. What is more natural than that they should co-operate, and that is just what they are doing.

Lieutenant-governor Sir Richard Lake, chairman of the Saskatchewan Red Cross Society, called a meeting to discuss this question. There were present at the meeting, the president of the University, representatives from the Red Cross, from the St. John Ambulance Association, from the Registered Nurses' Association, and Miss Browne herself. A series of recommendations was drawn up and presented to the provincial Red Cross.

Briefly they were: (1) The Red Cross should provide the machinery and the funds; (2) Red Cross should call for nurses to register; (3) Nurses are to be asked to enroll in the Red Cross for emergency and such other purposes as the departments of health may see fit; (4) The Red Cross is to inaugurate a series of scholarships for pupils in the high schools, possibly one scholarship to each high school and collegiate institute of \$75 each, this to assist pupil nurses through the first year of training in the hospital.

Miss Browne expected that every one of the 475 nurses in Saskatchewan would enroll. The co-operation of these two organizations should be productive of much public good.

## Raising Entrance Qualifications

Miss Jean Browne told the Social Service Congress that the Registered Nurses' Association is asking the provincial legislature to amend the Registered Nurses Act, making matriculation standing necessary for admittance to a training school for nurses. Miss Browne dealt, in speaking on this question, with the objections usually offered to any effort to raise the standard. She does not believe that it will have the effect of lessening the already small number seeking admittance to the hospital. On the other hand she says it will force hospitals to lower the age for

admittance. So far, she said, as she can learn it has never been proved that girls under 21 are unfitted to take up the nursing profession. Miss Browne said that making the age at entrance so high meant that in the interval between graduation from high school and the age at which those girls may enter hospitals they have learned other professions and become established in them. From 18 to 21 Miss Browne said was the age of the lofty ideal, the age when the missionary spirit can best be developed, when the thought of service to mankind is uppermost in girls' minds, and this, she said, was the ideal time to secure girls to the nursing profession.

Miss Browne thought that just as girls were being persuaded to enter the teaching profession to go into the rural non-English districts so could girls by a similar appeal be induced to go into the nursing profession and to go to the rural parts of the prairies.

## Springfield's Public Doctor

Springfield municipality in Manitoba is the first one to take advantage of the amendment to the Municipal Act whereby the municipality may engage a doctor who will give free medical attendance to persons within the municipality, his remuneration to be from the municipal treasury.

The Women's Institute of Dugald was interested in this question. While most of the municipality is within 20 miles of Winnipeg, the residents had to depend for the most part on the city doctors, and they resided too far away. They took this question up and submitted a resolution to the municipal council asking for a by-law to decide the question. Last 24th of June, the by-law was submitted and passed by a large majority.

Their doctor is J. M. Stewart. The municipality pays him a salary of \$4,500. He finds his own house and finances his own transportation. He gives free medical attendance to all ratepayers, their families and servants, in fact everyone in the municipality. Dr. Stewart is also the medical health officer for the municipality, and among other things examines the school children in the municipality twice a year. The people of Springfield are delighted with the arrangement, and at the present time the Women's Institute of Dugald and the Women Grain Growers of North Springfield are together making arrangements to have a district nurse. A tax on an assessment basis is levied to cover expense.

## To Keep Wheels Going

Some misguided economists have the idea that by encouraging imports, unemployment and stagnation of industry in this country must result. Nothing could be further from the truth. To sell the produce of Canada we must accept the produce of other countries. No country is willing to trade with Canada who is not permitted to pay for our produce and the credits extended with produce of her own.

In his address to Congress the other day, President Wilson said the time had come when the United States' trade policy must be reorganized. "All difference of opinion," says President Wilson, regarding fiscal policy, "must be subordinated to the single consideration of the public interest in the light of utterly changed conditions."

"Anything, therefore," he continued, "which would tend to prevent foreign countries from settling for exports by pouring goods into this country could only have the effect of preventing them from paying for our exports and, therefore, of preventing our exports from being made. The productivity of the country, greatly stimulated by the war, must find an outlet by exports to foreign countries, and any measures taken to prevent imports will inevitably curtail exports, force curtailment of production, load the banking machinery of the country with credit to carry unsold products, and produce industrial stagnation and unemployment."



## What We Get on Christmas

By Margaret Minaker

Baby's got a Teddy-bear,  
She can make it "Peep";  
Daddy's got an awful grouch,  
We wouldn't let him sleep.

Betty's got a dolly's bed  
To cover dolly up;  
Gandma's got some funny teeth—  
I saw them in a cup.

I am very glad to get  
A new velocipede;  
Everyone will get a scare  
When I begin to speed.

Mother's getting dinner,  
Turkey's getting done;  
We will all get stomach-ache,  
Christmas has begun!



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## Manitoba Social Welfare Congress

Increased Interest and Good Attendance Marks Third Annual Meeting—Important Social Problems Considered

THE keynote of the opening session of the Manitoba Social Welfare Congress was the importance of public health service. It was a joint session with the Graduate Nurses' Association. Dr. Gordon Bell, of the Provincial Board of Health, said that the great need today was the realization of the importance of public health measures. The public health nurse is the greatest agency in doing this. Other important agencies in this work are the public school, literature, lectures and moving pictures.

An experiment is being tried in a suburb of Glasgow, said Dr. Bell, which, if successful, will involve the most profound changes in relations between physicians and the state. The town of 100,000 people has 43 doctors, who provide medical service for the whole community at a cost of \$2.00 per head. It is better for the doctors, for they are paid well, and work only 33 hours a week. It is also better for the people, for they have the combined skill of all the doctors at their disposal. If the movement spreads, doctors will become the employees of the state, and nurses will follow suit.

Miss Jean Brown, director of school hygiene for Saskatchewan, gave an inspiring address on Nursing Education.

She urged raising the entrance requirements for nurses to matriculation standing, efforts to get educated girls into the profession, lowering the age admission to 18, extension of the "trained attendant" auxiliary service, and also outlined plans to co-operate with the Red Cross in securing nursing aid for rural districts. Nurses who have not been trained to think by a good preliminary education are handicapped, she said. Superintendents say it is a wildcat scheme to raise the standard when there is such a dearth of nurses, but she believed that the introduction of an eight-hour day and providing a staff of domestics to do the mental work required of nurses now, would make the profession more attractive to the educated girl. She also advocated going after the girls, by making appeals in high schools and colleges, especially if the age limit could be lowered to 18. She did not think that there was any scientific reason for debarring girls of that age, and it was well-known that it was the age when the conception of service made its strongest appeal. Another way of supplying the demand for nurses was to admit the trained attendant or nursing housekeeper to recognized status. She would be of inestimable value in rural districts, and could also look after cases which were a waste of time for the trained nurse. Miss Brown outlined legislation concerning this class of nurse which is prepared in Saskatchewan. She believed that one reason why nurses hesitate to go to the country is because no organized appeal has been made to them, as to teachers, and no assurance of accommodation given them. Plans made by the Canadian National Association of Nurses with the Canadian Red Cross will do much to provide help for the rural districts.

### Child Welfare

Thursday afternoon was devoted to the theme of child welfare. Dr. John McKay, of Manitoba College, addressed the congress on The Appraisal of the Child. Dr. McKay said that the loss of so many young men in the world war has given the child a new value. In the discussion that followed Mrs. Speechly pointed out the need of strength in body, mind and will and placed upon the home the responsibility of inculcating civic virtues.

Mr. Harkness, expressing his personal, not official opinion, stated that "Establishment of government departments for the care of neglected children was a step forward, but it emphasized things

which should never have existed in the first place. There was now a widespread public opinion favoring a government department of child welfare. The federal department should be one of research, regarding statistics, comparative legislation, methods of child care, and proposals from expert workers. It should distribute the information thus made available. The provincial department would be directly administrative, protective, judicial, custodial and possibly educational functions would be proper to it."

Dr. D. M. Solandt claimed that wholesome housing, sufficient clothing, skilled medical care and highest forms of recreation should be a part of the child welfare program. The following resolutions were passed:

"1. That the incoming executive take measures to institute a bureau of child welfare to be operative throughout the province, and that a survey be made in all districts with a view to promoting child welfare."

"2. That proportional representation in government be advocated as a method of political reform. (A study of this system was suggested by the executive as a timely move before the next election)."

"3. That the incoming executive appoint a committee to investigate police systems and methods of training, with a view to establishing a higher ideal and identifying the police more closely with the interests of the community."

### Care of Feeble-Minded

Dr. C. M. Hincks, of the Canadian National Committee on Mental Hygiene, was taken suddenly ill, and so was not able to be present. Dr. A. T. Mathers, director of the Psychopathic Department of the General Hospital, discussed the methods proposed for a provincial program for the care of the feeble-minded. The system of classification was fully explained by Dr. Mathers. A system of registration in the juvenile courts is being worked out whereby a record of every child coming into contact with the court is kept.

"We have found," he explained, "a fairly large number of children who have come before the juvenile court mentally defective. Of 162 examined six-and-three-quarter per cent. were super-normal; that was, they had the gift of intelligence, but were defective in volition. A defective child could very often lead them. That has been our experience. Thirty-three per cent. were normal; 40 per cent. sub-normal; 20 per cent. were institutional cases. So that 60 per cent. of the cases examined showed traces of mental defect. Of the super-normal 18 per cent. were foreign-born; 29 per cent. of the normal; 46 per cent. of the sub-normal and 51 per cent. of the institutional."

Suggesting a program for dealing with the problem the following steps were suggested: intelligence tests, classes in school for backward children, continuation and enlargement of the registration already started, the establishment of a clinic in Winnipeg and itinerant clinics throughout the province, and segregation of institutional cases. Dr. Mathers announced that a substantial provision will be made in the estimates presented to the next session of the legislature of Manitoba for the proper care of the feeble-minded.

### Control of Liquor Distribution

The general report of the executive was presented by D. B. Harkness, and a recommendation asking for a provincial vote on the importation of intoxicating liquor into the province was unanimously adopted. A recommendation for the appointment of a standing committee to study the means of preventing the abuse of the Liquor Act dealing with medicinal uses was also passed upon favorably. A recommendation for



Miss Jean Brown, one of the Speakers at the Social Welfare Congress.

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government control of liquor brought into the province for purposes legitimate in the eyes of the law was followed by a very lively discussion and was referred back to the committee. The recommendation finally brought in by the resolutions' committee was: "Your executive recommends that this council make representation to the government of Manitoba in favor of a system of government control or ownership of the business of liquor distribution for legitimate purposes with a view to eliminating so far as possible private or public gain." (At present liquor may be legally distributed for medicinal, sacramental, scientific and mechanical purposes in Manitoba).

#### Sex Education

An outstanding example of the end of the conspiracy of silence regarding sex matters, and of the policy of the ostrich concerning venereal diseases was shown. Thoughtful addresses on sex education were given by Mrs. T. H. Metcalfe, S. Chard and D. R. Poole, stressing the primary responsibility of the home, and the need for idealism as well as information. The appalling amount of venereal disease in Canada, and the program of attack against it, were vigorously explained by Dr. Gordon Bates, of the Canadian National Council for the prevention of venereal diseases. Dr. Bates urged sex education of children from the idealistic side, the abolition of the double standard through the opposition of the women, use of churches as social centres, definite community work by national organizations, proper care of the feeble-minded, and a campaign of general education on venereal diseases through newspapers, lectures, moving pictures and literature.

Much work has already been accomplished through the national committee. Legislation compelling treatment has been secured in every province. The Federal Health Board are now starting a campaign of education, including clinics, free treatment, propaganda work, and investigation. An appropriation of \$200,000 has been made for this work. The goal is social hygiene, when living conditions will make for purity. Disease will be eliminated, and the sum total of happiness in Canada will be considerably increased, he said.

The new interest in this problem, and the frankness with which it is being discussed are among the few good results of the late war, said Dr. Gordon Bell. Manitoba has now one of the best possible acts regarding venereal diseases, and has a dispensary which is a model.

Standards of sex conduct and their problems are to constitute the field of effort of a standing committee whose appointment was authorized.

Dr. Samuel Zane Batten, of Philadelphia, urged that the program of social service be backed up by a powerful dynamic force not by sheet-lightening displays of enthusiasm. Relief is the first effort of social service, but there is also the work of prevention which is of as much importance. Realization that things have causes will cause a revolution in the world. Hideous things have human and not a divine cause, he said, and it was blasphemy to blame the Heavenly Father for them. God doesn't want anybody to be sick, and disease is caused by ignorance and by the vices of men. Dr. Batten told of sad sights in a home for the feeble-minded, and said that practically all idiots are so because of alcoholism or venereal disease. Insanitary conditions also cause much disease, and bad environment makes criminals out of men with good human endowment. "Typhoid fever is not a disease, but a crime," went on the speaker. The idea of the guardian angel keeping watch over a bridge with a broken rail is antiquated, and it is the duty of people to see that the broken rails in their community are mended, he said.

The constitution of the Social Service Council was amended so as to change the formation of the executive board. It will now consist of the officers elected at the annual meeting: one representative from each enrolled society; and a number of "members at large," not to equal more than one-half the number of representatives of societies. These "members at large" are an innovation and will take the place of the former advisory board.



# Farm Women's Clubs

## Year's Work at Swalwell

**T**HE organization of the Swalwell local of the United Farm Women of Alberta, was instituted by our president and vice-president, who have served most efficiently. Whether considered from the standpoint of service or social advantage, it has brought together the farm women working for a common cause, it stands for organized effort, discipline and training, broadening sympathies and improving home and rural conditions. The more interest we carry into our homes from such meetings we have held the more contentment is likely to be found. The earnest desire of all is to see a real economic reconstruction, a work that will require the united and continuous efforts of everyone. We must be sincere and willing to give the best for the sake of right, cast aside personal likes and dislikes, for with a nation in turmoil and unrest a careful study of economic reconstruction will be the key to our success. We must begin with our young people to rebuild our social structure, develop in them a high sense of moral obligation as citizens, for upon them depends the future.

It is with a feeling of encouragement that we look back over the year's work, perhaps it does not seem to be very much, but we have started, and with united efforts, though only 22 in number, we may be able to accomplish greater things. Our district association member has not been able to organize this association yet, but hopes to see it effective soon. Two of our members on the Municipal Hospital Board will, in the near future, report on this work which would not have been accomplished were it not for co-operative organization. The telephone service which has recently been installed in the home of every member, has been the result of the past year's work. During the year we have been able to meet our political obligations and other financial expenses. As one on a committee appointed by the U.F.A. to solicit funds for cemetery improvements, the sum of nearly \$80 was collected and donated to the cemetery board.

I hope the members will give their hearty support to a rest room which is so urgently needed, and with this object in view continue until we have a rest room which will promote a higher standard of community life. I also hope that at an early meeting we may take action in establishing a school fair which is of vital importance to our young people.

In concluding, I wish to thank the officers and members for their kind support during my term of office.—Mrs. F. M. Tiffin, secretary, Swalwell, U.F.W.A.

## Here is Real Work

On looking over our annual report which I am enclosing, it looks as if we had fallen very far short of what was expected of us. However, as we were just starting in the grain grower work we hardly knew just what was required, and hope to have a much fuller report for next year. Since our organization last May we have held six meetings with an average attendance of 17. We started with a membership of 23 which was raised during our drive to 49. At our July meeting we decided to make a study of the Farmers' Platform, giving each member one plank on which to prepare a paper each month. So far it has worked well.

As you already know we donated \$10 to help purchase a typewriter for Joe Hamenko, the cripple at Ledwyn, and we are all very pleased that it is proving so useful to him and Miss Carson. We are now collecting Sunday school cards and papers to send to a foreign district. After we received the request for aid from the Saskatchewan sufferers we packed a bale of good, warm, second-hand clothing, valued at \$200, and with \$19 that was donated we bought warm clothing such as sweaters and stockings.

Our annual meeting was held last Saturday. Twenty-seven members were present. We elected two delegates to

the district convention at Deloraine and three to attend the Brandon convention, which I think will be very interesting and instructive. If you know of any way that we can be of more service to Central or in helping the New Canadians, we shall be very glad to take it up for 1920.—Alice McCuaig, secretary, W.S.G.G.A., Minto, Man.

## Kelwood's Annual Meeting

The Women's Section of the Kelwood G.G.A. held its annual meeting during the afternoon of December 5. The officers appointed for the year 1920 are as follows: President, Mrs. A. J. M. Poole; vice-president, Mrs. D. Riddell; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. George Babcock; and three directors, Mrs. O. D. Poole, Mrs. A. L. White and Mrs. W. J. Gilmore.

The Women's Section has already doubled its membership since its organization in March, but hopes to enroll many more during the coming year. Among other items of business transacted they decided to send a box of clothing to Regina for distribution amongst the needy farmers of the west, not later than December 13. The meeting, though bright and hopeful for the future, was necessarily short being held during an interval of the joint meeting of the Agricultural Society and the local G.G.A. Upon adjourning the women returned to the general meeting, taking part in the election of officers and listening with interest to the addresses given by Geo. Baker of Springfield and E. E. Bayne, of Winnipeg. At the conclusion the ladies served lunch to all who were able to remain throughout the extended session.—Mrs. A. J. M. Poole, president, W.S.G.G.A., Kelwood, Man.

## Hood River Helps

As I am treasurer for the Hood Women's Section, I am going to tell you what we have been doing financially for the year. We started the year with \$21.87 on hand from 1918; dues from 11 members gave us \$11; we made \$60.60 at a box social in April and \$62.50 from our November box social (the boys like good eats); then the rebate from The Guide subscriptions which we collected the day of the "drive" netted us \$5.00, and a few left-over box supplies \$1.19, making in all a total of \$169.16 (people have been good to us). We pay the district fees out of the money we raise as it makes it a little easier for our members. Our disbursements have been as follows: \$2.75 for district dues; \$10 to Joe for his typewriter, and we voted \$5.00 to help him get an artificial limb; \$5.00 to Miss Griffin, of Lockport, to purchase a canning outfit for her New Canadian

school; \$10 to the Children's Aid Society; \$20 to the drought areas in Saskatchewan; and besides we have purchased a cook stove and a dozen lamps for our school, and are planning to still buy some further equipment for it. This, with a few other society expenses shows how we have spent our money for the year. Next year we hope to have a larger membership.—Jean M. Armishaw, treasurer, Hood, W.S.G.G.A., Man.

## Ogilvie's Year's Work

I am sending you a few notes from our monthly meetings. On January 22 we held our first annual meeting and elected our officers for the year. An entertainment was planned for March 17, and a committee appointed to entertain the returning soldiers. A letter was read from the Social Service Council urging the people to take steps to have the government representative use his power to protect and enforce the law against intemperance, with the result that we sent a resolution to our representative. The meeting then adjourned and the ladies served lunch.

On February 12 the various committees reported. The soldiers' reception committee held a very successful banquet in honor of four of the returned heroes. A favorable answer from the government representative was reported by Mr. Hall, and after the reading of communications and discussion the meeting adjourned. On March 12 a meeting was held at Mrs. Doherty's, but owing to a very cold night only five members were present. Mrs. McGregor's letter was read and discussed, and the secretary instructed to answer. On account of the influenza the concert planned for the 17th of March and the April meeting had to be cancelled. In May there was a good attendance at the regular meeting. A committee was appointed to arrange for more progressive work and to assist in the drive for October 15, but the latter was not carried out as the secretary of the local had been over the field. I sent post-cards to each woman in the district with the result that we gained one member. At our November meeting we agreed to buy a stove and boiler and plaster board to make our community hall more comfortable. I am sorry to have to report the loss of two of our most prominent members, Mrs. Doherty and Mrs. Buchanan, they having moved away from the district.—Mrs. H. R. Paynter, secretary, Ogilvie, W.S.G.G.A., Man.

## U.F.W.A. is Progressing

Last Saturday, October 25, U.F.W.A. and U.F.A. held a joint meeting, and there was a large crowd present. Every one reports a jolly time. After

the business was finished up the ladies surprised the men by bringing in a splendid lunch; sandwiches, cakes and coffee, served with real cream direct from the farm. A vote of thanks was extended to the ladies, and we decided to meet with the U.F.A. at their next regular meeting. We anticipate some lively gatherings now that the busy season is about to close for the farmers. "In union there is strength."—Mrs. A. A. Nordstrom, Camrose, Alta.

## Club Briefs

P. J. Haslam, secretary of Berrywater U.F.A., writes of the U.F.W.A. local at that point: "The ladies have an up-to-date local, and we hope it will stimulate the men. They recently gave a successful chicken supper."

A hearty welcome is extended to the latest U.F.W.A. locals linked up with our organization: Alliance U.F.W.A., president, Mrs. Harry Swan; secretary, Mrs. R. J. Davidson, Alliance. Stearna U.F.W.A., Mrs. Lorenz Feddema, president; Mrs. W. F. Cavanagh, Strome, secretary.

Markinch W.G.G.A., Mrs. Wm. McLean, secretary, has been raising funds this season for a rest room, and now has quite a satisfactory sum on hand for this purpose. The club, consisting of 22 members, served lunch to the children at the School Fair in Markinch, on October 3.

The Women's Section of Craik S.G.G.A., has a membership of 24, and meets the first Saturday of each month. The secretary, Mrs. Linburg, reports a fowl supper given recently by the club, resulting in \$87 being raised towards a rest room.

We are still "carrying on" in Crocus Plains U.F.W.A. Have planned a Halloween supper and dance, with the added entertainment of a set of lantern slides and lecture on Around the World in Eighty Minutes.—Miss Margaret Goodbrand, Youngstown.

Mrs. M. L. Smelker, secretary of Fenwood W.G.G.A., reports that the members are much interested in obtaining a G.G.A. Hall, and are working to raise funds for that purpose. As the success of meetings depends much on a suitable meeting-place, which is sadly lacking in most small towns, many locals and Women's Sections are turning their attention to this subject.

Of the 130 members of the Toffield U.F.A., 30 are women, who prefer to work with the men in their local.

At a meeting of the Manville U.F.A. District Association, the women discussed the advantages of forming a similar association of the U.F.W.A., also the same for the junior clubs, and to this end they intend to push the organization of the U.F.W.A. and junior locals in the vicinity of Manville.

Mrs. M. M. Willis, secretary, Lake Alice U.F.W.A., Innisfree, reports: "At our recent meeting the members discussed such questions as What Constitutes a Live Local and Which is Preferable, a Large or Small Local? We find the question drawer is quite a help to timid members. One lady is appointed to preside over each meeting. We are making brave attempts to interest members in political issues, and are keeping an eye on Ontario with its 'farmer premier.'"

Camrose U.F.W.A. held a very interesting meeting addressed by G. M. Currie, of Edmonton, dealing with the poultry industry. We decided to purchase an oil stove and dishes with the intention of serving lunch at the joint meetings with the U.F.A., which we proposed to hold this winter. We held one joint meeting, but the men seemed to take up so much time with their business that we could not transact any of ours, so we concluded that we must hold our meetings separate if we wanted to make any headway. Members are interested in securing a town library and rest room, and in studying municipal hospitals.—Mrs. H. E. Hamel, secretary.

## Need of Continuation Studies

By Mrs. C. E. Flatt

Our woman's clubs are always greatly interested in anything that promises to be of educative value to the childhood and youth of the province, and just now the extension of school age to sixteen years and continuation classes up to eighteen are matters of great interest and much discussion. There is no one who has given the matter consideration at all, but will admit that the period between fourteen and sixteen years in the life of the young people of our land is a critical, and often-times a danger period.

Up to fourteen the child is under the restraint and has advantage of all the safeguards of the school, he is kept busy mentally and physically most of the time, his associations are fairly safe and his chances of becoming a creditable citizen are pretty well assured, but let

these restraints and safeguards and associations be suddenly removed, and he left either to his own resources or exposed to conditions and environment that are not conducive to his proper development, what chance has he of becoming a good citizen. None whatever, unless kind nature has bestowed more than ordinary gifts upon him.

The conclusion of the mother is that, as a people, we are not dealing honestly with our children when we do not continue their physical, mental, moral and social education past the danger period in their lives.

It has been suggested that part time spent in study and part in industrial occupation might be the ideal methods of training during these four years, and that education be along the lines of citizenship and home-making.



Mrs. Flatt.



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## Holiday Entertaining

If one is thinking of entertaining during the Christmas holidays or on New Year's Day there are many simple menus that are appropriate and easily prepared. The Christmas decorations may be used for New Year's. A tiny fireplace makes an attractive one. Take two boxes, glue them back to back, and make a small fireplace on each side. Color the box with water colors or crayons, mark it off in "bricks" with a pencil and decorate the fireplace with Christmas greens. From the mantel of the fireplace hang tiny red stockings filled with candy. In the top of each stocking write a New Year's resolution or put in some little toy as a joke. A row of little candles along the mantel may be lighted just as the guests sit down.

### Menu for New Year's Dinner

Roast Chicken Cream of Celery Soup  
 Baked Potatoes Bread Stuffing Gravy  
 Cole Slaw Scalloped Onions  
 Cheese Strains  
 Peach Shortcake  
 Coffee Candy

### Cream of Celery Soup

1 head celery 1 small onion  
 3 cups cold water 3 cups milk  
 2 tablespoons flour 2 tablespoons butter  
 Salt and pepper Dash of cayenne

Chop the celery and slice the onion, put on to cook in the three cups of water and cook until the celery is tender, then strain through a sieve, rubbing through as much of the celery as possible. Scald the milk, melt the butter, add the flour and enough of the scalded milk to make it creamy. Stir into the hot strained celery liquid, add the remainder of the milk and cook for a few minutes. Serve very hot.

### Cole Slaw

2 cups cabbage 2 cups celery  
 1 slice onion Boiled salad dressing

Shred the cabbage with a very sharp knife, dice the celery and cut the onion very fine. The cabbage and celery should first be soaked in very cold water until they are crisp. Drain all water off and mix with boiled salad dressing. Serve very cold with cheese straws.

### Boiled Salad Dressing

1 teaspoon mustard 1 cup milk  
 2 teaspoons sugar 1-3 cup vinegar  
 1 teaspoon salt 1 tablespoon butter  
 1 teaspoon flour Dash cayenne  
 Yolks 2 eggs

Mix the dry ingredients, add the eggs, well beaten, the melted butter and the milk. Put in a double boiler and stir constantly, while adding the vinegar very slowly. Stir until the mixture thickens slightly. This is very delicious if the milk is omitted and one and half cups of stiffly-beaten cream added after the mixture has thickened.

### Cheese Straws

When you are making the holiday pies make a little extra pastry. Grate some cheese very fine. Roll the pastry out, sprinkle the cheese over it, cut in strips and twist them. Cook in a fairly hot oven until a golden brown. These are nice with almost any salad.

### Peach Shortcake

Make a sponge cake or any simple one-egg cake. The following recipe answers the purpose. If your family is very large double the recipe.

1 small tablespoon 1 egg  
 butter Lemon rind or extract  
 1 cup milk 1 teaspoon baking powder  
 1 1/2 cups flour  
 1/2 cup sugar

Cream the butter and sugar, add the egg well beaten, the milk and flour alternately. Sift the baking powder with the flour. If pastry flour is used you will need to use more. Lastly, add the grated lemon rind or half teaspoon lemon extract. This cake may be baked in two layers or baked in one pan and split through lengthwise. Spread the bottom layer with canned peaches, put the other layer on crust side down, spread with peaches and top with whipped cream.

### Menu No. 2

Stuffed Roast Leg of Pork Apple Sauce  
 Mashed Potatoes Mashed turnips or  
 Celery Stuffed with Cheese buttered carrots  
 Caramel Cornstarch Coffee  
 Nuts Candy Raisins

### Clear Soup

Have some good stock made the day before so that any fat in it may have time to harden. Remove the fat, add any seasoning desired. A little onion grated and a cup of strained tomato juice will flavor it nicely. Serve very hot with oven-toasted crutons.

### Stuffed Roast Leg of Pork

The loin may be used instead of the leg. If the leg is used remove the bone and stuff the cavity with bread or bread and potato stuffing. Serve with apple sauce or garnish with stuffed baked apples.

8 apples 1/2 cup raisins  
 1/2 cup sugar 1 cup water

Use tart apples, remove the cores and stuff the cavity with raisins and a little sugar. Bake until they are tender and serve with the roast pork.

### Celery Stuffed With Cheese

Scrape and wash one head of celery. Take some cream or Canadian cheese, mix it with a little milk and work until creamy. Stuff the crease in the celery with this and serve very cold.

### Caramel Cornstarch

1 cup brown sugar 1 quart milk  
 3 rounding tablespoons 1/2 teaspoon salt  
 cornstarch 1 teaspoon vanilla

Put the brown sugar in a frying pan and set over the fire; as soon as it begins to brown stir constantly until it is a deep golden brown, then add enough boiling water to make a syrup of the consistency of molasses. Heat the milk in a double boiler. When it is hot add cornstarch and salt. When this thickens put in the caramel and cook the whole for 10 or 15 minutes. More cornstarch may have to be used, the thickening qualities vary with the brand used. Do not make the pudding too thick, just enough to mold it. Pour into a mold that has been wet with cold water and set aside to cool. Just before serving turn out on a pretty plate or dish and garnish with whipped cream and bits of jelly or candied cherries.

### Combination Fruit Salad.

### Walnut Wafers

2 eggs 1 teaspoon vanilla  
 1/4 teaspoon salt 1/4 cup chopped nuts  
 6 rounding tablespoons 1/4 teaspoon baking powder  
 flour  
 1 cup brown sugar

Beat the eggs well, add the sugar and beat again. Sift the baking powder and salt with the flour, add the flavoring and the chopped nuts. Pour on a well buttered paper in a fair sized cake pan and bake in a moderate oven. Cut in squares or strips.

### EVENING ENTERTAINING

When one is entertaining in the evening one may have a choice of an endless variety of sandwiches, salads, ices and cakes. Here are a few hints for refreshments in the evening. One may vary the order to suit one's self.

### Menu No. 1.

Chicken Salad Brown Bread and Butter Tea Biscuit  
 Angel Parfait Fudge Sponge Cake  
 Tea Chicken Salad Coffee  
 1 Fowl Salad Dressing 1 Head Celery

Boil the fowl till tender, adding enough salt during the cooking to season it. When the meat is cold cut off the white part and cut it in cubes. Wash and scrape the celery, cut it in small pieces and mix with the chicken. Pour cream dressing over the whole. If celery is not available use two or three apples and celery salt.

### Cream Dressing

1 teaspoon mustard 1-3 cup vinegar  
 1 teaspoon flour 2 egg yolks  
 2 teaspoons sugar 1 tablespoon butter  
 1 teaspoon salt 1 cup cream  
 1/2 cup milk 1-8 teaspoon cayenne

Mix the dry ingredients, add the eggs, well beaten, the butter and milk. Put on the stove in a double boiler, add the vinegar slowly, stirring all the time. When the mixture thickens, cool it, and add the cream beaten very stiff.

### Angel Parfait

3 cups cream 1 cup granulated sugar  
 1/2 cup water Whites of 2 eggs  
 Vanilla Salt and ice

If the weather is very cold this will freeze without being packed. Simply set it in the shed or some cold place, and if



you give it three or four hours it will be frozen when you want it. Boil the sugar and water together without stirring until it will form a soft ball when dropped in cold water. Have the whites of the eggs stiffly beaten, pour the syrup gradually over the whites of the eggs, beating all the time. When the mixture is cold add the cream stiffly beaten and the vanilla. Pack in salt and ice, using one part salt to two parts ice and set aside for four or five hours, stirring it occasionally during the first hour.

#### Molded Chicken

One may serve molded chicken instead of the chicken salad. It is more attractive made in individual molds. Serve with apple and celery salad.

1 fowl 2 tablespoons gelatine Seasoning

Boil the fowl until the meat drops from the bones, cut the meat fine and season with pepper, salt and, if liked, celery salt. Boil the stock in which the chicken has been cooked until there is about two cupfuls. Add the gelatine and stir until it is dissolved. Put a little of the chicken in each mold and pour the stock over it. Be sure that the mold is first dipped in cold water. Set aside to cool. Chopped celery improves the flavor.

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#### Menu No. 2

Cheese sandwiches Celery and nut sandwiches  
Fruit cake Olives Fudge cake  
Tea Candy Coffee

#### Cheese Sandwiches

The small cream cheese one can buy in small packages or the cream cheese that comes in jars is really the best to use in making sandwiches. Cream the cheese with a little milk or cream until it is of the right consistency to spread. Season with salt and a little red pepper. Cut the bread very thin, spread with the cheese mixture and cut into small squares or oblongs.

#### Celery and Nut Sandwiches

These may be made with brown bread. Put the celery and nuts, one-third nuts to two-thirds celery through the meat chopper. Mix well with salad dressing and spread on the nicely cut bread.

#### Fruit Jelly

1 cherry jelly powder 1 orange or lemon  
1/4 cup dates powder  
2 oranges 2 bananas

#### Whipped Cream

Prepare the jelly powders as usual. Cut the fruit in small pieces and when the jelly mixture is cool add the fruit. Put aside to set. Serve a portion of each on each plate and garnish with whipped cream. To make a green jelly use pistachio jelly powder. This may take the place of the orange or lemon jelly.

#### Fudge Cake

1/4 cup butter 2 eggs  
1 cup sour milk 1/4 cup boiling water  
4 tablespoons cocoa 2 teaspoons cream  
1 small teaspoon soda tartar  
1 1/2 cups sugar

Bake this in two layers and put together with the following filling:

#### Filling

1 cup hot water 1 tablespoon butter  
1/2 cup sugar 1 teaspoon vanilla  
1 tablespoon cornstarch Pinch of salt  
1 tablespoon cocoa

Put the water on in a saucepan or double boiler. Mix the cocoa, sugar, salt and cornstarch. Add this to the boiling water with the butter, stir until the mixture thickens. One may have to use more cornstarch. The filling should be thick enough not to run off the cake when it is cold. Cook for a few minutes to take away the raw taste of the cornstarch. Add the vanilla and spread between the layers. Ice with white or brown sugar boiled icing.

#### Sandwiches

Here are a few recipes that may be substituted for the above in any of the menus.

In sandwiches as in salads one may have a great variety by combining different ingredients. Ham, chicken or veal minced fine, and mixed with salad dressing all make good and satisfying sandwiches. Cheese and nuts may be used in combination. Raisins, dates, nuts and figs ground and mixed with fruit juices make good filling for sandwiches if one likes sweet sandwiches. Sardines and salmon mixed with lemon juice and salad dressing give one yet another choice. There is no sandwich that appeals to children more than peanut butter sandwiches. Nuts and olives make a good combination.

#### Pineapple and Cheese Salad

Sliced pineapple Cream cheese  
Cream salad dressing

Put a small ball of the cream cheese, seasoned, on each slice of pineapple and serve with salad dressing. Canned pears or peaches may be used instead of the pineapple.

#### Combination Fruit Salad

2 oranges 1 lb. green grapes  
1/4 can pineapple Salad dressing or  
2 bananas whipped cream

Cut the fruit in small pieces and serve on lettuce leaves if they are to be had. If lettuce is not available the salad may be served in orange cups. If the oranges are large one orange will make two cups. Cut the orange in two, scoop out the inside, fill with the fruit, top with whipped cream and garnish with cherries or bits of red jelly.

#### Tomato-Jelly Salad

2 cupfuls of strained tomato 2 level teaspoons of gelatine  
1 teaspoon salt 2 teaspoons of sugar  
A dash of paprika

Put the tomato into a saucepan and boil for 10 minutes; add sugar and seasoning, and strain through a fine strainer. Soak the gelatine in two tablespoons of cold water and add it to the strained hot tomato; stir until dissolved. Pour out on a deep plate or mold that has been rinsed with cold water.

When firm cut into half-inch cubes and put on lettuce leaves. Serve with a salad or mayonnaise dressing.

*The Country Cook.*

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Mrs. G. A. Brodie, of Newmarket, and Mrs. J. Foote, of Collingwood, President and Vice-president of the U.F.W.O., re-elected.

## Ontario Farm Women Meet

*Annual Convention in Toronto Has Representatives From Every County and All Report Progress—By Mona Cleaver*

**F**ARMING as the basic industry of the country and entitled to respect accordingly; farm life as the most attractive life in the world if only the farm people could get time to enjoy it; organization and personal responsibility as the solution of the farm woman's problem, and education, recreation and remuneration as inducement to the rural youth to remain rural. These were underlying themes of all the deliberations of the United Farm Women of Ontario, who held their first annual convention in Toronto, in Foresters' Hall, on December 17 and 18, with the president, Mrs. G. A. Brodie, of Newmarket, in the chair. Not only did the women conduct their own convention very much on schedule and in business-like fashion, but they also carried a stirring message and one that met with an enthusiastic response to the United Farmers of Ontario in convention at the same time in Massey Hall.

"I heard a man tell one day of the very humble beginning of the U.F.O. six years ago," said Mrs. Brodie. "They hadn't much equipment in the way of offices and the like when the women came in, so we thought we'd help them—and today we have the Parliament Buildings, and they're not too good for our farmers—the men who produce 80 per cent. of the wealth of Canada."

The U.F.W.O. had started last year, she said, with three clubs; and today had 50, adding: "Now we're going to work with the men for results. We've been sending resolutions and sending resolutions; and now it is our privilege, not to send resolutions, but confer with men who realize that women have a place on the face of the earth."

The consolidated school was strongly advocated, and the speaker described her vision of such a school, a big building in ten acres of land, with room for games; a resident master, well paid; a surrounding community with a community church and a community pastor educated for rural leadership; a people taking a sympathetic interest in rural life.

"If you can see this picture," she added, "you will understand my idea of what rural life should be."

"Rural depopulation," Mrs. Brodie said, "is the most crying shame of the day, and why is it? Because we can't make ends meet by working a decent number of hours in a day. I don't blame the boys who come to the city to get a gentleman's job—some day farming will be put in the right place, and will be a gentleman's job. We can bring that about by organizing, but remember, if you leave out the women you have left out half, and, remember, even though you may be able to do some things without the women, you can't win an election without them."

### Mrs. Laws Speaks

Mrs. H. L. Laws, of Cayuga, also brought a message from the women's convention, at which there were representatives, she said, from every county in the province. Much splendid material had been revealed, and referring to one or two matters that had been taken up, she touched upon com-

munity helps, as dealt with by Mrs. Wm. Glenn, of Hensall, and wondered if it would not be possible for them to own the evaporators of the country.

"We're going to have legislation from an agricultural standpoint now," Mrs. Laws said, and urged measures that appealed to the women, such as the teaching of citizenship.

"Go home and tell your wives that the citizenship of this country is as much their business as yours," she said, and urged also that the man share with his wife the responsibility of training the children.

"She is a better wife and mother who has some vision of life outside her own four walls."

"You acquitted yourselves so well on October 20," she assured the big audience of men, "that we're going to forget all your foolishness of past years," and followed with a tribute of loyalty to the U.F.O.

"I'm U.F.O.," she said, "because I understand the principles underlying that platform, and believe in them. Don't tell me that when women stand on that platform anything under heaven is going to make them go back to the old things when a Dominion election comes on."

### Labor Woman's Greetings

To one of the women's own sessions, Mrs. English, of St. Catharines, brought greetings from the Independent Labor Party, which organization had at heart the political, social and economic interest of the people who labor with hand or brains, against those of the people who live by the labor of others. She urged co-operation between farm women and labor women, and a keen lookout against the mischief-makers who would create a breach between the two.

Mrs. Laws, quoted Mrs. English, as telling her afterwards: "Had I not known it was a U.F.W.O. meeting, I would have thought it was an independent labor convention for you have discussed the very same subjects, and from identical standpoints."

Resolutions were passed providing: "That the U.F.W.O. request that such change be made in the law as will permit anyone domiciled in Canada to become a naturalized citizen on personal request for the same; that the right of municipal franchise be extended to farmers' wives under the same conditions as to farmers' daughters; that the convention endorse the extension of the co-operative movement to include such branches of household work as may be found practical for the relief of the domestic labor situation and for the help of the farm housewife in particular, and that support be given such co-operative action whenever possible; that graded readers in history and geography be prepared for elementary schools, in which the pioneer history of the province shall be given the prominence; that Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Morrison be given a month's rest, the funds to be furnished by the U.F.O. and the U.F.W.O.; that the entrance examination be held in rural schools as well as urban schools, and that the record of the year's work of the pupils receive consideration and be a part of the test; that a standing committee be

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appointed to make a reality of co-operation between producers and consumers by bringing the National Council of Women and the U.F.W.O. together; that the Ontario government be requested to give Mr. Kelso the financial assistance and encouragement necessary to do effective work, and that county councils be urged to equip and maintain the Children's Shelters in their respective counties, raising the money by taxes and employing a sufficient number of persons especially fitted for the work."

Regarding the resolution for co-operation of the U.F.W.O. and the National Council of Women in bringing producer and consumer together, Mrs. W. H. Becker, of Toronto, said: "By what we pay for farm produce in the city we were inclined to think every farm a gold mine, but what I heard here yesterday points to something quite different." She suggested, when asked, that the U.F.W.O. prepare a list of country prices to present to next meeting of the Local Council of Women, and thus find out what profit is made between the time the produce leaves the farmer and the time it reaches the consumer.

Miss Emma Griesbach asked what was paid for milk in the city, and was told 16 cents a quart. She said her neighbor in the country sold his milk to the retailer for eight cents.

Mrs. Alex. Wallace, of Simcoe, said: "Ladies, you are slamming the middleman to death. He is in a legitimate business. We must work out a solution without crowding anyone out."

"We would be glad to have the middlemen come to the farm to make their living," said Mrs. Wm. Glenn, of Hensall. "Half the farmers in the country are overworked for lack of help. We will give them a warm welcome and then reduce the cost of food by having it go direct from producer to consumer."

### Community Helps

Community helps were mentioned in many of the speeches. Mrs. William Glenn, of Hensall, making it the subject of hers and referring particularly to community kitchens, canning centres and laundries. In her neighborhood very definite plans had been made for establishing a community laundry either at Exeter where the hydro could be used and the water system, or on a country

stream with a gasoline engine to pump the water. The plan suggested for gathering and delivering the laundry was that of using the rural postmen and paying them extra. The enterprise, she said, would take 104 days' laundry out of the house at the cost of about \$50. The need of modern labor-saving devices within the farm home was also referred to frequently though Mrs. David Annis, of Woodville, got but scant support when she accused the farm men of allowing their wives to drudge with antiquated and inadequate appliances, while they had, in the fields, the newest and best equipment. A number of women sprang to defence of the men folk.

The problem of keeping the young people on the farm, was a burning one in which a large number of women took part.

"A fair wage or a business partnership," was the solution offered by Mrs. J. Foote, of Collingwood; "Educational recreation," Mrs. Amos, of Oxford county, suggested; "Don't close up the best room," advised Mrs. Hutchinson, also of Oxford county; and Miss Jean Kemp, of Grey county, herself a young person, thought the organization of farm labor and the teaching of scientific agriculture in the rural schools would be the only complete solution, the latter measure being one that would make the boy realize that his father's work was work to be respected. At present, she said, there was little money, little recreation, little literature, little music, little art, indeed, little of anything but hard work for the young person on the farm.

The Women's Institutes were subject to some comment from both president and members. "We farm women," said the former, "have not hitherto assumed the responsibility of our own organizations. The only organization we had was the Women's Institute, and we were willing to let the government organize and run that for us. We have not had the results we should because we were willing to let others do the things we should have done for ourselves."

"In the Women's Institutes," she said again, "we were forbidden to talk even on the suffrage, and we submitted to it." It was under the subject, Dying Organizations, that Mrs. F. Webster, of Creemore, introduced the Women's Institutes likening the



organization to a stately tree with wide-spreading branches, still fine outwardly but with decay eating at the heart of it. She regretted the cross-firing between the Women's Institutes and the U.F.W.O., and said the two organizations must work together or depart in peace. The U.F.W.O., too, must show a reason for its existence or pass out with other organizations.

#### Platform Endorsed

At the conclusion of the convention the platform committee presented the following report:—

"That the United Farm Women of Ontario endorsed unreservedly the platform of the United Farmers of Ontario, embodying as it does absolute equality of the sexes politically, socially and economically. The aims of the organization were outlined as follows: 'To interest all farm women in the organization; to educate the farm woman as to her personal responsibility as a citizen of Canada and the Empire; to organize 100 per cent. for effective citizenship; to co-operate with all organizations with aims similar to our own.'"

Mrs. G. A. Brodie, of Newmarket, was unanimously re-elected to the presidency of the U.F.W.O., and Mrs. J. Foote, of Collingwood, to the vice-presidency. The appointment of other officers was left to the executive.

#### British Farmers Co-operate

An astounding advance in self-help has been silently made by British, especially English, farmers in the last few months. The money involved amounts already to many millions; and a crisis is approaching in the English producer's campaign against the middle-man.

The facts, both in general and detail, indicate that such an enterprise in reconstruction has not been seen in any industry in any country. After 18 years' vain persuasion the farmer has at last and very suddenly realized that he can put in his pocket all the whole-sale profits, secure the by-products which in the case of animals are more valuable than the meat, and at the same time buy cheaper.

#### Co-operative Profits

The Associated Wiltshire Farmers this year have a turnover of a cool £1,000,000, mostly in the sale of milk; the East Anglians, one of £900,000. A brand-new co-operative group at Preston and another in Derby approach the half-million.

The capital put into co-operative societies has increased 300 per cent. within a short while. Already just one-third of the farmers in England have joined and contributed heavily to co-operative societies. The establishment of a number of co-operative slaughter-houses has revealed to the farmer with a sudden shock that with every sale of his animals he had been yearly making other people a huge present represented by the value of the offal and by-products.

Trade opposition from all sorts of interests is growing intense, and arrangements made for co-operative farmers' societies to take over a great number of government slaughter-houses have been temporarily arrested.

#### All Production Interested

Every sort of production is concerned. Road transport is being arranged on behalf of fruit growers, so that the congestion of the central market may be prevented, as well as its domination. In the North the wool depots, by proper grading and packing, have put hundreds of pounds in farmers' pockets since the war.

Within nine months English farmers have outdistanced in co-operation even the Irish and Danish. Little though it is generally understood, we have seen nothing in the way of the reconstruction of any industry quite so quick and thorough. But there is still a big battle to fight. It is being fought with a will.—Overseas Daily Mail.

#### Socialism in Belgium

M. Burnet, Socialist, has been elected president of the Belgian chamber by a vote of 84 to 72. His opponent was H. Carton de Wiart, former minister of justice. Three ballots were taken. This is the first time that a Socialist has been elected to that office.

## Rural and Urban Wealth

"Ahmick" in The Toronto Globe makes some interesting comparisons Between Town and Country Values

A TORONTO paper expressed amazement the other day because apples were selling at five cents each in Toronto while other apples were rotting in the Annapolis valley. In a Hamilton journal about the same time an article appeared suggesting that the profits of egg producers be restricted by legal authority.

It is the parading of items such as the one concerning apples, without any attempt at explaining the cause of the conditions complained of, and with the implication at least that farmers are somehow to blame in the matter, which assists in creating a feeling of irritation between country and town. The suggestion that the returns obtained by farmers should be limited by legal action increases the feeling of irritation, at least on the part of the farmers.

#### Why Apples Have Rotted

It is probably true that apples have rotted in the Annapolis valley this year. I know they have rotted a good deal nearer Toronto than Nova Scotia is. The loss near Toronto has occurred because, owing to the impossibility of caring for orchards during the war, production per tree has greatly decreased, and, with a scattering crop, of inferior quality, it did not pay to pick, pack and ship for the price the grower could get for the fruit in Toronto. For, be it remembered, there is a very wide margin between the price the farmer receives and that which the producer pays at a retail city grocery.

A large part of this difference is explained by transportation charges. I saw a statement the other day that the increase in wages of railway employees in Canada in 1918-1919 aggregated, \$77,000,000. It will probably surprise city readers to learn that this increase in wages on Canadian railways exceeds by \$24,000,000 the total value of all cattle sold or slaughtered in Ontario in 1917; that it exceeded by \$35,000,000 the values of all hogs sold or slaughtered in the province in the same year; that it was equal to the product of all the milk cows in Ontario, averaging this product at \$77 per cow, which was more than the actual figure. With transportation charges going up in this way it is not surprising that the cost of eggs, apples and other foodstuffs advance as well.

But transportation charges do not tell the whole story. Wages and rents in the city are also factors in fixing the cost of foodstuffs in the great centres. A messenger boy in Toronto demands \$10 a week, and two years' wages of some mechanics would pay for a hundred-acre farm of good land in parts of old Ontario. Five miles from the corner of King and Yonge a bare lot with a frontage of 50 feet will sell for more than I gave for a 50-acre farm, with excellent buildings and seven acres of orchard, 50 miles from Toronto. In the business centre of Toronto a single foot of frontage will command almost the same price as a good 50-acre farm less than two hours' ride from the city. With city wages as they are, and with rents or interest based on existing city land values, the bare cost of handling goods in Toronto represents a large portion of the price the consumers pay.

It is true farmers have done better in the last few years, even with wage and other conditions as they are, than they did in the late nineties, when potatoes retailed in Toronto at 25 cents per bag and good two-year-old bullocks sold around \$15 per head in the country. The wonder is farmers were able to live at all under such conditions. But even today the man on the land is not, in a financial sense, doing anything like as well relatively as men of other classes in urban centres. The Orillia Packet states that the people of Orillia have invested over \$3,000,000 in war bonds in the last four years. That is a \$1,000,000 more than the assessed value of all the farm lands and farm buildings in this township, where the popu-

lation is not very much short of half that of Orillia. That shows where the money wealth of the country is. The movement of population, increasing in the urban centres and decreasing on the land, tells the same story. People do not move from the place where wealth is to where it is not.

But if city people still think farmers are profiteers the way is wide open for them to become profiteers as well. A farmer cannot engage in the practice of law without joining the lawyers' union; he cannot engage in the practice of medicine without joining the medical union; he finds it almost impossible to engage in what is commonly called "industrial employment" without joining some union or other. There is no union among the farmers. Any city man is free to buy a farm and start right in on the farm profiteering game next day. Those who are not ready to do this are scarcely entitled either to lecture farmers on their profiteering or call for legal restrictions on the price farmers may obtain for that which they produce.

#### Where Country Does Lead

At the same time, speaking from some little experience of life both in country and town, I do not think the movement from the land a wise one, in many cases, at least. The open country has certain well-defined advantages, very great advantages, over the crowded streets. In the city almost everyone is a hired man. The farmer who stands on his own broad acres, debt-free or not too heavily encumbered, need call no man master. No man tells him to go when he goeth or to come when he cometh. The full joy of the morning's sun is his alone; no picture gallery contains the gorgeous colors that he may view almost daily as the setting sun glorifies the tips of the cedars and the fleecy lining of low-hanging clouds on the horizon. The air he breathes by day is not filled with soot, nor are his nights disturbed by the intermittent roar of railway and street traffic. Man's most faithful friend has not to be held by a chain on the farm. The wide lanes and spacious fields are his to romp in at will. On the husbandman alone is lavished the almost human affection that animals bestow on their benefactors.

Better than all the rest are the conditions surrounding child life. The little ones are not cribbed, cabined and confined in God's green country. I can never forget the sight, familiar to me some summers ago, of children in "The Ward" sweltering on 10x18 front yards, while brick walls on either side radiated heat as from a furnace. Neither can I forget the case of one city-bred child on a first visit to the great outside. She had arrived at night and next morning walked out at the back door with her hostess. The child had not gone ten feet before she asked in fear, "Are we on your lot yet?" Another ten feet and the question was repeated. This fearful little one knew to the full the pains and penalties accompanying trespass on someone else's grass lawn in the city. It was her most clearly defined knowledge of what city life meant for all but the rich. She never had a real childhood.

Money does not represent all the wealth the world has to give. There is a wealth that cannot be bought with all the gold of a Rothschild in the city, but in the country is free to all. Personally, I would not change a fairly comfortable country home, with enough to live on decently, for the best that any city has to give.

The welfare of communities like that of individuals is made up of health, wealth, wisdom and virtue. If we can say of any human being that he is healthy, wealthy and wise we are sure of his satisfaction so far as it depends upon self.—Cover, Rural Wealth and Welfare.



## U.F.A. Resolutions

Continued from Page 18

Rodney local, Crossfield:—

"Whereas, the present method of selling stock in stock yards, leaves the setting of the price entirely to one man (salesman);

"Therefore we request, that stock be sold by auction to the highest bidder."

McCafferty local, Edgerton:—

"Whereas, the organized farmers' movement has always been hampered through lack of funds, and,

"Whereas, we believe that sufficient educational work along these lines has been done amongst our class, in that a larger per cent. than previous realize these conditions;

"Therefore be it resolved, that the annual membership fee for the year 1920 be raised from \$2.00 to \$3.00, with the hope of raising it still further as the educational work progresses."

Streamstown local, Streamstown:—

"Whereas, it is desirable that a better understanding be brought about between industrial labor and the farmers' political party, and,

"Whereas, the party press is actively engaged in spreading false reports of the political aims of the farmers, with the idea of setting labor in opposition to the movement;

"Therefore be it resolved, that the U.F.A. send speakers and literature into the industrial centres to place our aims and views before the labor organizations in a proper light, and also request the labor leaders in the province to place their ideas before the farmers, so that a better understanding be brought about between the two organizations."

Albert local, Irma:—

"Whereas, the provincial government is at present appropriating all moneys collected from auto licenses for use on trunk roads, and,

"Whereas, the money thus spent is an injustice to the province at large, and that a more equitable distribution should be made between the municipalities;

"Resolved, that this convention request the provincial government to pass such legislation as is necessary, so that a just proportion of the money collected for auto licenses be returned to the municipality in which they were collected."

Macleod local, Macleod, Alta.:—

"Whereas, it is desirable that farmers be encouraged to keep a more accurate record of their business transactions, and,

"Whereas, a simple and effective method can be devised;

"Therefore be it resolved, that this Macleod local of the U.F.A. do recommend that a department be instituted in connection with the Central office for the collection of farm statistics, and that members of the U.F.A. be urged to co-operate in supplying the same."

From Harvest Vale local, Bowell:—

"Whereas, at the conference of secretaries at both Calgary and Edmonton there passed resolutions that it was not conducive to the best interests of our locals to continually re-elect their officers. That this apply to the executive and directors of our organization, and to give the younger members an opportunity to create an initiative;

"Be it resolved, that all members of our executive and the directors, shall not hold their offices for a longer term than two years."

Harvest Vale local, Bowell:—

"Whereas the Manufacturers' Association have proposed to the federal government that a permanent commission be formed to regulate the tariff.

"In view of the fact that all the commissions have been a farce while entailing an enormous expenditure, this local condemns the procedure, as we consider it the duty of members of parliament to study the important matter, and to deal with it in the House."

Secretaries' conventions, Calgary and Edmonton:—

"Whereas, there is no fit accommodation for the boys and girls in the towns where the agriculture schools are in session, or in the town where the



new agriculture schools are being built. Whereas, a very essential part of their training is the social life and supervision received in the residences, and,

"Whereas, the good received in the school may be largely counteracted by the lack of definite moral and physical supervision which is so necessary at this period of young peoples' lives;

"Therefore be it resolved, that this convention petition the Department of Agriculture to immediately provide proper housing and supervision for the students in attendance at these schools."

Carstairs local, Carstairs:—

"Whereas, the farmers of Ontario and British Columbia produce many necessary commodities not grown in the prairie provinces, and,

"Whereas, many of these commodities pass through the hands of middlemen, thereby greatly increasing the cost to the consumers;

"Be it resolved, this convention hereby empowers and requests the Executive of the U.F.A. to take such steps as they may deem wise to bring about closer commercial relations between the organized farmers of the several provinces of the Dominion."

"Whereas, we believe the organized farmers' political movement can attain its greatest ultimate usefulness and maintain its democratic spirit only through the organized farmers of each province exercising complete autonomy in developing the principles of their political action;

"Be it resolved, that in political matters this convention urges the fullest co-operation between the organized farmers of each province, consistent with provincial autonomy."

"Resolved that this convention endorses the principle of economic group organization for political purposes as explained by the president of the U.F.A. and by the editor of the Western Independent."

Lawrence local, Zetland:—

"Whereas, the present Municipal Hospitals Act, makes it optional with municipal councils, with regard to establishing hospitals.

"Whereas, from lack of funds, and indifference on the part of many municipal districts the matter is not receiving the attention it should.

"Whereas, the health of the people of our country is a matter that interests the state, and is just as vital as education, and its bill should be considered as important, and as promptly paid as any expenditure in the province;

"Be it resolved, that we petition the Alberta government through the U.F.A. convention to so amend the Municipal Hospitals Act so that the matter of establishing hospitals be placed entirely in the hands of the minister of health, and that boundaries of hospital districts be defined by him, and that funds for building, equipping and maintaining be provided by a direct tax on land values, ranging according to proximity to hospital."

Lawrence local, Zetland:—

"Whereas, the present Municipal District Act provides that qualified electors must have all taxes paid with the exception of one year previous to election, and,

"Whereas, we consider such a law a hardship, and a contravention of the common rights of citizenship, and,

"Whereas the experiences of the past two years in many localities has made it practically impossible for farmers to pay their taxes in full;

"Be it resolved, that we petition the provincial government through the U.F.A. convention, to eliminate that restrictive clause from the Municipal Districts Act, and give all qualified residents of municipal districts who are 21 years of age, the right to vote."

#### U.F.A. Briefs

Our meeting on December 6 was held at the residence of our president, on account of the schoolhouse undergoing repairs. We had a pleasant evening and some good entertainment. The subjects discussed were the purchase, co-operatively, of a steady supply of frozen fish for the members in winter, local telephones, rural schools and political action.—Wm. Bennet, secretary, Red Lodge local.

## Farmer Wins Gas Tractor Case

*Privy Council Decides in Favor of Schofield in Action Against Emerson-Brantingham Co.*

**N**OTIFICATION has been received by cable at the offices of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association that the appeal to the Privy Council from the Supreme Court of Canada, entered by the Emerson-Brantingham Implement Company in the famous Chas. J. Schofield gas traction engine case, had been decided in favor of the latter.

It will be within the recollection of those who attended the annual convention of the G.G.A., which was held in Regina, during February last, that the legal bureau reported that the above implement firm was appealing to the Privy Council the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada, which had directed that the judgment of the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal be reversed and restore the judgment of Mr. Justice Lamont.

During the early part of October last, Major C. E. Gregory, K.C., for the respondent Schofield and solicitor for the legal bureau of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, left for London to attend the sitting of the Privy Council during the hearing of the case, with the above satisfactory result.

#### Review of the Case

Since the case is of such long standing and widespread interest, the following brief review will enable those interested in the same to grasp a better understanding of its importance:—

In December, 1912, Charles J. Schofield, of Beverley, signed a contract to purchase from the Emerson-Brantingham Implement Company "one of your Big Four 30 h.p. gas tractor engines." Subsequently an engine was delivered which did not work satisfactorily. Schofield, however, was persuaded by the agents of the company to keep it for some time, stating that it would get better with use and that they would fix it. Not being able to obtain satisfaction from either the engine or the company, in November, 1914, Schofield sued to recover the price he had paid the company for the engine or for damages. The defence was that the company had delivered what was known as one of their Big Four 30 h.p. gas tractor engines and that they had thereby fulfilled their part of the contract and that he was not entitled to his money being refunded.

#### Tried Before Judge Lamont

The case was tried before Mr. Justice Lamont, with a jury, at Swift Current, on May 31, 1916. The trial lasted three days and the jury found that the tractor did not develop 30 h.p., and made other findings in favor of Schofield. Mr. Justice Lamont directed that judgment be entered in favor of Schofield, awarding him damages equal to the amount of the notes and interest

which he owed the company for the engine, which was the amount found by the jury and did not include \$600 cash he had paid. Schofield had to retain the engine.

#### Taken to Court of Appeal

An appeal was taken to the Court of Appeal of Saskatchewan by the machinery company and on January 12, 1918, the court delivered a judgment upholding the appeal, holding that if the company had delivered one of its so-called 30 h.p. gas tractor engines it had fulfilled its contract, and even though the engine did not develop 30 h.p., Schofield was bound by the contract, having obtained the specific article he contracted for. The Court of Appeal directed that Schofield's action should be dismissed and gave judgment against him in favor of the Emerson-Brantingham company and for the notes which he had given for the machine.

#### Appealed to Supreme Court

Schofield then appealed the case to the Supreme Court of Canada, and on October 8, 1918, that court, by its judgment, directed that the judgment of the Court of Appeal be reversed and restored the judgment of Mr. Justice Lamont.

The machine company then appealed to the Privy Council, and the word which has just been received means that the original judgment of Mr. Justice Lamont stands, allowing Mr. Schofield \$4,451.90 as damages against the company and from this no further appeal can be made.

#### Results of the Case

One of the results of this case is that it is clear it is incumbent on the machine companies in selling tractors of a certain horse power, to deliver tractors of that horsepower and not merely one which they describe as having that horsepower, and that the question of horsepower does not need to be decided by the purchaser within the trial period, but he has a right of action for damages whenever he discovers the defect after the trial period has expired.

Schofield's claim to reject the engine and to receive back his money and notes was evidently disallowed on the ground that he had kept the engine after he knew it was not right, so that he was not entitled to rescission, but only to damages.

#### Acclamations in Ontario

Toronto, Dec. 15.—As anticipated, all seven ministers in the Drury government whose nominations took place today were re-elected by acclamation. Lit-

tle public interest was manifested in many of the nominations, which were regarded as mere matters of form. The ministers in question are:—

Hon. R. H. Grant, Carleton, minister of education; Hon. Peter Smith, North Perth, provincial treasurer; Hon. H. C. Nixon, North Brant, provincial secretary; Hon. Walter Rolfe, West Hamilton, minister of health and labor; Hon. Beniah Bowman, Manitoulin, minister of lands; Hon. F. C. Diggs, North West, minister of public works.

Premier E. C. Drury, Attorney General W. E. Raney and Hon. Manning Doherty are still to find seats.

#### Soldiers and Farmers

The Ottawa Citizen says: "Westboro G.W.V.A. would seem to be in line with the prevailing opinion among veterans throughout Canada with regard to the need for organized political action. The old parties are incompetent, or lack the freedom to move forward. Public opinion is demanding something cleaner than old party fund politics. The recent political upheaval in Ontario is the forerunner to a clean sweep in other alert provinces. Before the provincial convention of United Farmers of Ontario is held in Toronto next month, perhaps some steps may have been taken to start building the bridge of understanding between farmers, veterans and labor. An informal conference should be possible between leaders who have faith in the people's party movement in this district."

#### Millers Have Plenty of Wheat

Toronto.—Col. J. Z. Fraser, of Burford, Ont., chairman for eastern Canada of the Canadian Wheat Board and prominent member of the United Farmers of Ontario, has taken issue with Sir John Willison, president of the Canadian Industrial Reconstruction Association, on the question of exportation of Canadian wheat to the United States.

In a letter published here, Sir John urged that Canadian farmers would endanger Canadian flour mills if they sold their wheat in the United States, where prices are about 75 cents per bushel higher for No. 1 Northern than they are in Canada.

Col. Fraser declares that Sir John's letter must have been inspired by the milling interests, that despite Sir John's statement, elevators are clogged with wheat belonging to the milling companies, and that in any case the farmers of Canada would never tolerate being barred from the United States markets if they could get there higher prices than they could obtain elsewhere.

"There is no danger of Canada becoming a commercial adjunct of the United States," said Col. Fraser. "The fact that we sell wheat to American millers will not tie us up to the United States any more than selling wheat to Greece would tie us up to Greece."

Col. Fraser was asked about Sir John's statement that the big Canadian flour mills would have to shut down if they could not get Manitoba wheat and that eastern Canadian dairying interests stand to lose 50,000 tons of bran and shorts if Manitoba wheat is shipped to the United States, instead of Canadian flour mills.

#### Goderich Elevators Clogged

"The Goderich elevators are clogged with wheat belonging to the milling companies," said Col. Fraser.

"If there is a shortage of mill feeds in Canada it is because the Canadian millers have been shipping their bran and shorts to the United States."

"And, the object of the wheat board, as created by order-in-council of the Dominion government, is to get the highest price for Canadian wheat in any of the world's markets, irrespective of where those markets are. The order-in-council states that explicitly."

The interviewer suggested that large exports of Manitoba wheat to the United States are expected when the embargo was lifted.

"Certainly," said the colonel. "Exports of both wheat and wheat products are controlled by the wheat board and shipments cannot be made even after the embargo is lifted unless the wheat board say so."



"Where snow-topped pinnacles mount into the sky."



## HORSES

**HORSES: HORSES: HORSES!!! A. LAYZELL**  
Company Limited, Alberta Stock Yards, Calgary.  
Auction sales every Monday, Wednesday and  
Friday. 250 to 500 head always on hand.  
Owing to drought in Southern Alberta, horses  
are cheap. Car loads of one, two and three-  
year-old Clydes, Percherons and Shire colts can  
always be secured. Heavy work teams, mares  
and geldings and nice chunky horses at a snap.  
Write or wire us for prices—or better, come and  
attend our sales. Country and pure-bred sales a  
specialty. Phones: E 5107 and E 5490. Layzell  
& Thorne Auctioneers for the company. 404f

**JAN. RAMSEY, LAUDER, MAN.—BREEDER**  
and importer of Percherons with weight, bone,  
style and action. The kind that will work,  
show and breed. Winners at Brandon Winter  
Fair 1919, also at many American fairs. Stal-  
lions and mares for sale from weanlings up. 52-4

**SELLING—IMPORTED BLACK STALLION.**  
Glase, Percheron. 13 years old, importing num-  
ber, 0505; Manitoba number, 57611. \$500.  
Particulars from Geo. Schroeder, Westbourne,  
Man. 52-2

**A LARGE PROPORTION OF GRAIN FED TO**  
horses infested with bots and worms is wasted.  
Peerless Stock Tonic will eradicate them and  
aid digestion. Write us. Peerless Products  
Company, Brandon, Man. 26f

**FOR SALE—THREE IMPORTED PERCHERON**  
mares, all in foal, weight 1,900 to 1,900. Also  
two stallions rising two. \$2,000 takes lot. Fred.  
Wille, Liberty, Sask. 51-3

**SALE OR HIRE UNDER FEDERAL SCHEME.**  
Percheron stallion, Dreadnaught, rising six  
hurs and grand sire. Anton Skarphol, Good-  
lands, Man. 52-2

**FOR SALE—IMPORTED PURE-BRED PERCHERON**  
stallion, four years old. Can be bought  
cheap for quick sale, about 1,600 pounds.  
F. W. Magdalinaki, Guelph, Sask. 52-3

**PERCHERONS—A FEW YOUNG STALLIONS**  
and pair of fillies. Feed shortage. Prices low.  
Might trade for feed. W. R. Barker, Deloraine,  
Man. 52-4

**WANTED—HORSES TO RANGE, BY MONTH**  
or on shares. Excellent feed all year. "Owner,"  
130 9th Ave., West, Calgary, Alta. 52-3

**FOR SALE—YOUNG CLYDESDALE STAL-**  
lions, or to club on government plan. J. T.  
Wilson, Carduff, Sask. 50-3

**FOR SALE—ONE BELGIAN STALLION, ROAN,**  
rising four years. Will accept sheep or cattle.  
Willard H. Scott, Govan, Sask. 50-4

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED PERCHERON STAL-**  
lion, foaled Oct. 25, 1911. For particulars write  
Wm. Layh, Viscount, Sask. 51-2

**SELLING—PURE-BRED BELGIAN STALLIONS**  
and mares, all ages. Robt. Thomas, Grandora,  
Sask. 42-11

**PURE-BRED PERCHERON STALLION (IM-**  
ported) for sale. Good foal getter and sound.  
Apply to H. K. Anderson, Gilnockie, Sask. 51-4

**WILL SELL OR EXCHANGE—FIVE-YEAR**  
Percheron stallion for cattle or big work horses.  
F. S. Reusser, Simpson, Sask. 51-3

**TWO PURE-BRED STALLIONS AND MARES**  
for sale or trade; low price. P. S. Rose, Lancer,  
Sask. 52-2

## SWINE

**SELLING—DUROC-JERSEY SWINE. EARLY**  
spring boars, sired by imported Chief Invincible,  
he by Chief Invincible. The hog that weighed  
1,000 pounds at two years, owned by Washburn,  
Lake Crystal, Minn., sold for \$2,500. Dams  
of these pigs are direct descendants of Orion Cherry  
King. Also few choice bred sows same strain.  
Write for full description and prices. E. B.  
Tedford, Mortlach, Sask. 50-4

**FOR SALE—FIVE BERKSHIRE BOARS, THE**  
end of March farrow, weight about 225 pounds  
each. All good ones. To clean up my sale stock  
we will sell these at \$30 each. Pedigree free  
and furnished promptly. Johnstone & Son,  
Woolchester, Alta. 50-4

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY**  
sows. We have a fine lot of Gilts, bred to  
farrow in April. New blood for breeders and  
old customers. W. C. Pilling, Kemnay, Man. 51-2

**REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS—APRIL AND**  
May litters, either sex. Bred from J. W. Bailey  
& Sons and H. E. Browning's prize winners.  
\$30 and \$40. Thos. H. Pearen, Radisson, Sask. 51-2

**SELLING—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY**  
swine, either sex, April and May farrow, from  
imported prize stock. J. B. Wilson, Harris,  
Sask. 50-6

**REGISTERED BERKSHIRES—EXCELLENT**  
stock. Spring boars, ready for service, \$35 up;  
October weanlings, \$15. G. C. Hunter, Wetaskiwin,  
Alta. 52-2

**CHOICE REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—APRIL**  
farrow; boars and sows, \$50 each. Walter  
James & Sons, Rosser, Man. 52-2

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC BOAR,**  
June 1st litter Bailey line, \$35. Wm. G.  
Hiecken, Girvin, Sask. 52-2

**FOR SALE—CHOICE DUROCS, EARLY**  
litters, unrelated pairs and trios. Connor &  
Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask. 49-5

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS,**  
both sexes, \$15 each, 3 months old. R. E.  
Brown, Oakner, Man. 51-2

**REGISTERED POLAND-CHINAS—10 WEEKS**  
old, \$15 each. Lorne McAnulty, Brook, Sask. 51-3

## CATTLE

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED HERFORD CAT-**  
tle, young bulls and heifers sired by Ronald Fair-  
fax (21511), also a few cows in calf to Ronald  
Fairfax. C. J. L. Field & Sons, Rosemount  
Farm, Moonshine, Sask. 51-6

**CHEAP FOR QUICK SALE—REGISTERED**  
white Shorthorn bull, Wis the War, three years  
past, dehorned, extra well built, quiet. Stockton  
& Crase, Woodworth, Sask. 50-3

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Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.  
Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word,  
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sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide.  
The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for  
at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which  
applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines  
will be allowed in classified advertisements. All orders for classified advertising  
must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven  
days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for can-  
cellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

## CATTLE (continued)

**FOR SALE—10 BIG GROWTHY ANGUS BULL**  
calves, 10 months old best of breeding and  
priced right. D. Paterson, Forest Home Stock  
Farm, Barton, Man. 49-4

**D. L. STEWART, LENA, MAN.—BREEDER OF**  
registered Herefords. Young bulls for sale, also  
herd bull Beau Albany 3rd (19098), bred by J. A.  
Chapman, Hayfield. 51-5

**REGISTERED HOLSTEINS—MALES AND FE-**  
males, also few Guernsey heifers. D. B. Howell,  
Yorkton, Sask. 47-8

**WORLD'S CHAMPION RED POLLED CATTLE,**  
Juno Du Luth Farm, Duluth, Minn. Bulls for  
Sale. 42tf

**FOR SALE—RED-POLLED CATTLE, BULLS**  
and heifers. E. & W. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask. 45 tf

**SELLING—REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS**  
bull calves. Good condition. Enal Anderson,  
Box 68, Dubus, Sask. 49-4

**FOR SALE—GALLOWAYS, TWO YEARLING**  
bulls and a number of young cows. D. F. Wilson  
& Son, Fork River, Man. 51-2

**THREE REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS.**  
Ages 11, 10 and 7 months old respectively.  
T. A. Ansett, Manroa, Sask. 51-3

**CHAS. ELLETT, BREEDER OF ABERDEEN-**  
Angus Cattle, Sandy Lake Stock Farm, South  
Edmonton, Alberta. 50-4

**CHOICE REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS**  
males, eight to 10 months, \$150 to \$200 each.  
Connor & Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask. 49-7

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED TWO-YEAR-OLD**  
Holstein bull. Very cheap. John Palasthy,  
Lestock, Sask. 52-2

**FOR SALE—GRADE HOLSTEIN COWS AND**  
heifers. \$50 up. Mrs. Hoffman, Bonien, Sask. 52-2

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED REGISTERED**  
Shorthorn bull, eight months old, only one left.  
Price, \$175. Derksen Bros., Langham, Sask. 51-3

**BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK., BREED-**  
ers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

**SELLING—RED-POLLED BULLS. R. KARD-**  
ing, Churchbridge, Sask. 50-4

## STOCK—Miscellaneous

**FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLIONS,**  
mares and fillies, ten Shorthorn bulls by imp.  
Mountain Bard; 20 cows and heifers in calf to  
Mountain Bard; a splendid lot of Oxford Down  
rams, one and two shears, also lambs, Yorkshire  
boars and sows, breeding age. An extra choice  
lot of Barred Rock cockerels. Stations, Carman  
and Roland. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man. 40tf

## STOCK—Miscellaneous

**ALAMEDA STOCK FARM HAS FOR SALE 3**  
extra good bulls, one year old this month, six  
young cows all in good shape, and good quality;  
10 Shetland ponies, yearlings, must sell this  
month. Pony harness and carts always on hand.  
Correspondence solicited. R. H. Booth, Ala-  
meda, Sask. 15tf

**SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE—CON-**  
sisting of a few choice bulls which should be at  
the head of good herds. Females in calf, or calf  
by side, of the best breeding. Imported and  
Home-bred Rams and Ewes from best English  
flocks. Jno. Miller, Ashburn, Ont. 40tf

**KILL THE LICE ON YOUR HORSES AND**  
cattle by using Royal Sovereign Animal Lice  
Killer, absolutely guaranteed. Four pound tin,  
\$1.25. Two pound tin, 75 cents. Postpaid.  
Sovereign Poultry Supply House Limited, Ed-  
monton, Alta. 52-2

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS.**  
Toms, \$4.00, hens, \$3.00. White Pekin ducks,  
\$2.00. White Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.00.  
One registered Ayrshire bull rising three years.  
For particulars apply J. G. Goodridge, Beaver,  
Man. 51-2

**REGISTERED GREY PERCHERON STALLION,**  
seven years, weight 1,900, by Superior; yearling  
stallion by above; 20 registered Ayrshires; 25  
Shetlands; 10 Yorkshire gits. John Teece,  
Abernethy, Sask. 49-5

**FOR SALE—COLLIE PUPS (TAN WITH WHITE**  
markings), from imported stock, while they last  
\$8.00. Also a few choice White Rock cockerels,  
\$3.00; two for \$5.00. L. A. Harlow, Denali,  
Sask. 50-4

**JOHN GRAHAM, CARBERRY, MAN., BREED-**  
er and importer of registered Clydesdale horses  
and Shorthorn cattle. Stock for sale, all ages,  
both sexes. 10tf

**FOR SALE—CHOICE YOUNG YORKSHIRE**  
boars and sows; two Shorthorn bulls, one  
Ayrshire bull; Early Ohio seed potatoes. A. D.  
McDonald & Sons, Napinka, Man. 17tf

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED LEICESTER EWES,**  
either imported or home-bred, bred to imported  
rams. Also choice Shorthorn cattle, either sex.  
James Douglas, Calabona, Ontario. 50-4

**HAMPSHIRE—BOAR, 20 MONTHS, \$50.**  
April, \$35. Heifer plowing outfit, run one  
season, good order. Frank Nugent, Sanford,  
Man. 52-2

**SHORTHORNS AND OXFORD DOWNS, GOOD**  
quality, reasonable prices. G. A. Todd, Hillview,  
Man. 45-7

## GOATS

**FOR SALE—YOUNG WHITE ANGORA BILLY**  
goats. Apply H. R. Wiederhold, Cloverleaf,  
Man. 50-4

## Two Ads. Sell All The Poultry

Mr. Frank Harman, Boissevain, Man., followed our advice last year and  
advertised his poultry offerings early.

He Ran This Ad:

**PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB**  
white Leghorn cockerels, April  
hatched, \$1.50. Mammoth Bour-  
bon Red Turkeys, either sex,  
\$6.00. Frank Harman, Boisse-  
vain, Man.

31 Words, Twice, at 8c., \$3.36.

W. D. Bruce, of Glenavon, Sask., was an "Early Bird" also. He ran  
a 14 word ad. on Turkeys and Geese, twice in November and twice in  
December. He said on December 9: "We have had good results—sold  
all the birds we have to spare."

T. W. Spence, of Rosetown, Sask., used 11 words four times in December  
for Barred Rocks, and said, December 29: "I did not renew my ad.  
as the ad. I had was all that was necessary. I am all sold out."

There are Good Reasons Why The Guide Produces Results

**FIRST—**The Guide does more to promote interest in and encourage results  
for the classified advertisers than any other farm paper in Western  
Canada.

**SECONDLY—**The Guide carries the most classified advertising in this  
field; and you know most people refer to the paper carrying the most  
advertising.

**THIRDLY—**The Guide has the largest farm-journal circulation in West-  
ern Canada, and a low rate in proportion.

IF WE CAN DO IT FOR THEM WE CAN DO IT FOR YOU

SEND AN AD. IN TODAY AND TRY IT.

The Rate is Economical—Eight Cents a Word, Payable in Advance.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

## SHEEP

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED OXFORD DOWN**  
rams, shearings and lambs, sired by (imported)  
buck; also a limited number of ewe lambs and  
a few five and six shear ewes. Phone, write or  
come and see them. T. A. Somerville, Hartney,  
Man. 50-5

**FOR SALE—YOUNG GRADE OXFORD EWES,**  
good type, heavy dense fleeces. 8½ lan lid founda-  
tion stock. Bargain for someone. Peerless  
Products Ltd., Brandon, Man. 49 tf

**GOOD BREEDING EWES—FROM \$10 TO \$15**  
per head. Also 75 pure-bred Oxford and Shrop-  
shire rams. G. S. Hawkins, Pasqua, Sask. 49-10

## HAY AND FEED

**FEED FOR SALE CHOICE UPLAND HAY**  
and oat sheaves \$24 a ton, and green oat straw  
at \$12.50. Free freight to dry districts. Place  
your orders now for feed and seed grain and  
ensure delivery. Wire for prices. Christie  
Adams Ltd., Saskatoon, Sask. 51-4

**WANTED—HAY, STRAW AND UNTHRESHED**  
oat bundles. State price and quantity first  
letter. The E. B. Tainter Coy. Ltd., Taber,  
Alta. 40-6

**OAT SHEAVES, CUT GREEN—CONTAINING**  
up to 90 per cent. plump oats. J. S. Palmer,  
Artland, Sask. 51-3

**WANTED—800 TONS HAY. QUOTE PRICE**  
on cars. Chas. England, Box 265, Calgary. 51-2

**FOR SALE—EXCELLENT GREEN FEED. J.**  
Palmer, Artland, Sask. 51-2

LIVESTOCK COMMISSION  
DEALERS

**FOR GOOD RESULTS TRY STAPLES & FER-**  
guson, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, with  
your next shipment. Farmers' co-operative  
shipments carefully handled. Veterinary health  
certificate attached to bill of lading means  
dollars to you. 52-4

## DOGS

**RUSSIAN AND GREYHOUND TWO YEARS,**  
20½ at shoulder; stag and Russian, two years  
29 at shoulder; females: Both guaranteed,  
catch and kill. \$60 each. Also other good  
hounds. S. Dodsforth, Streamstown, Lloyd-  
minster, Alta. 50-4

**FIVE-MONTHS' SABLE COLLIE PUPPIES—**  
\$10 each. Twenty varieties fancy poodles,  
cheap. Wanted stock saddle. A. Guilbert,  
Petersfield, Man. 52-2

**SELLING—ONE WOLFHOUND, STAG-GREY,**  
five years old, fast and good killer. Gordon  
Lintott, Raymore, Sask. 50-4

**TRAINED WOLFHOUNDS—OVER TWO YEARS.**  
Guaranteed to catch and kill. \$50 to \$100 each.  
U. P. Reuschman, Big Valley, Alta. 51-4

**FOR SALE—MALE HOUND, EXTRA GOOD**  
killer, \$40. Male collie, heeler, \$15. Box 114,  
Viscount, Sask. 51-2

**PAIR EXCELLENT FEMALE HUSKIES, SIX**  
months, \$50. Wm. Milligan, Elfron, Sask. 51-2

**GREYHOUND—MALE, FAST, SURE KILLER.**  
H. Forry, Gravelbourg, Sask. 51-2

## GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

**COYOTES—COYOTE SKINS ARE BRINGING**  
from \$20 to \$40 each in Winnipeg, and some  
American fur buyers quote \$30 each. Besides  
there is the bounty. Trapping the Coyote,  
price 75 cents, shows how to trap the prairie  
wolf in all kinds of weather, and with absolute  
certainty. Obtainable only from I. P. Kieran,  
Suite 6, Burns Block, Main Street, Winnipeg. 52-3

**SELLING—FOUR-CYLINDER McLAUGHLIN**  
touring car, model 25, thoroughly overhauled,  
\$550. Two Ford cars, 1916 and 1917, over-  
hauled. One E. 45 McLaughlin Special. Will  
take good work horses as part payment. Apply  
to H. E. Hamilton Limited for particulars.  
Unity, Sask. 50-4

**D. C. 60 McLAUGHLIN, IN GOOD SHAPE,**  
paint good, new battery, two extra tires and  
rims, tires all good, three new; searchlight and  
clock. \$800. Will trade for feed oats. S.  
Dugan, Carleton Place, Ont. 50-4

**SPRUCE WATER TANKS, ANY SIZE OR**  
shape, factory price. Stronger, cheaper and  
better than galvanized iron. Quick service.  
Brett Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg. 10tf

**BEULAH MISSION RESCUE AND MATER-**  
nity Home for Women and Girls. Apply Mat-  
ron Box 1118, Edmonton, Alta. 50-4

**TRAPPING SECRET—FOR WOLVES AND**  
coyotes, \$1.00. C. W. Richardson, Car, Alta. 50-4

## LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

**TAMARAC FENCE POSTS—EARLY SHIP-**  
ment if ordered now. Write for prices. Hun-  
ter-McDonald Ltd., 928-930 Sberbrook St.,  
Winnipeg, Man. 49-4

**CORDWOOD—IN CAR-LOAD LOTS—WRITE**  
for prices, delivered, at your station. Enterprise  
Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta. 50-4

**CORDWOOD—SEASONED WHITE POPLAR,**  
\$4.25, f.o.b. Arbog. John S. J. Bifrost, Man. 50-4

**CEDAR FENCE POSTS—CAR LOTS DELIVER-**  
ed your station. E. Hall, Solska, B.C. 49-4

## SITUATIONS

**HELP WANTED—YOUNG MAN WITH GEN-**  
eral farming experience to operate half-section  
on shares for term of years, everything furnished.  
Give full particulars and reference first letter—  
Box 62, Radville, Sask. 50-4

**WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OR BOY FOR**  
the winter or year on farm. Answer, stating  
wages. E. C. Brown, Box 54, Minto, Man. 52-3



## POULTRY

**POULTRY SUPPLIES—LEG BANDE, ALUMINUM, 90c. 100; celluloid colored spiral \$1.00 100; egg boxes, 15 eggs, \$2.00 doz.; 30, \$3.00; incubator thermometers, \$1.00. Everything for poultrymen. Beautiful catalogue free. Brett Mfg. Co., Winnipeg. 0tf**

## TURKEYS, GEESSE AND DUCKS

**LEAVING FARM—SELLING PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, 40 pound gobblers, \$15; 20 pound hen, \$6.00; pair, \$20; 1919 toms, \$5.50; hens, \$4.50. Last insertion. Mrs. Stewart, Nokomis, Sask.**

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GEESSE, fine, large birds, ganders, \$6.00; geese, \$5.00. Duncan T. Menzies, Oakburn, Man. 52-3**

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, MAY HATCH; toms, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00. Mrs. C. A. Brown, Regent, Man. 52-2**

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, from prize stock; toms, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. A. C. Beaton, Nokomis, Sask. 52-2**

**MOLINE POULTRY YARDS HAS FOR SALE young Toulouse and Embden geese, bred from winners. Peter Kahler, Moline, Man. 52-2**

**LARGE BRONZE TURKEYS—TOMS, \$5.00; hens, \$3.00. Jas. Oliver, RR. 5 Portage la Prairie, Man. 51-2**

**SELLING—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, \$5.00. Mrs. Tarleton, Griswold, Man. 51-2**

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GEESSE, Mrs. T. A. Somerville, Hartney, Man. 47-6**

## PLYMOUTH ROCKS

**BARRED ROCKS, WINNERS OF TWO FIRSTS, second, third, fifth, sixth, special male and bronze medal for best collection at Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, over 6,400 birds. Hens, with prize records, \$5.00; others, \$3.00 up. Write for prices on other stock immediately. Maple Leaf Poultry Yards, Regina.**

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, from a good laying strain, \$2.75 each; 2 for \$5.00. Mrs. L. R. Hurley, Guernsey, Sask. 52-2**

**FOR SALE—THE VERY BEST WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00 each, \$5.00 pair. B. Higgins, Ridpath, Sask.**

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, from splendid laying strain, \$2.50 each. O. Kolstad, Viscount, Sask. 50-4**

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, Caswell strain, \$3.50 each; two for \$6.00. T. W. Spence, Rosetown, Sask. 50-3**

**FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—PURE-BRED BARRED Rock cockerels. Price \$3.00 to \$4.00. John Underwood, Saltcoats, Sask. 51-3**

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—BRED-TO-LAY strain, \$3.00 each. Mrs. Laurence Parker, Amaranth, Man. 51-2**

## LEGHORNS

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—COCK- erels, fine combs, well spread low tails. \$3.00 to \$7.00. Parrott's Poultry Farm, Neepawa, Man. 51-2**

**FOR QUICK SALE—CYPHER'S WYLOFF bred-to-lay strain single-comb White Leghorn cockerels. \$2.00 each. J. H. Crosbie, Caron, Sask. 51-2**

**HUNTINGTON FARM—S.C. WHITE LEG- horns. Show and contest winners. Box 282, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 49-4**

## RHODE ISLAND REDS

**SELLING—RHODE ISLAND REDS—COCK- erels from prize winning stock. \$3.00 for one or two for \$5.00. Rose or single comb. Also some pullets, \$2.00. Geo. Ringland, Miniota, Man. 48-5**

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, \$2.00 each. Mrs. Geo. Duns, Box 59, Langenburg, Sask. 52-2**

## ORPINGTONS

**BUFF ORPINGTONS, LARGE, SOLID COLOR, April-May hatched, cockerels, \$4.00, \$3.00; pullets, \$2.50. Winter laying strain. Herbert Stirling, Carvel, Alberta.**

**SELLING—PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, \$2.50 each; also year-old hens, \$1.50. Wm. Spence, Ridpath, Sask. 52-2**

**BUFF ORPINGTON COCKS AND COCKER- els. Fine even buff color. \$3.00 to \$10. Parrott's Poultry Farm, Neepawa, Man. 51-2**

## WYANDOTTES

**SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTES, MARTIN'S strain; cockerels, \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$4.00; good breeding hens, two-year-old, \$1.00; one-year-old, \$1.25; June hatched pullets, \$1.50. E. Thomas Shaw, Imperial, Sask.**

**WANTED—GOOD WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels for breeding purposes. Apply H. R. Wiederhold, Cloverleaf, Man.**

**CHOICE ROSE COMB WHITE COCKERELS, \$3.00. Mrs. C. Hendel, Rosalind, Alta.**

## SUNDY BREEDS

**SELLING—FOUR ONE-YEAR-OLD BLACK Langshan hens, \$15; four pullets, \$12; Black Langshan and White Wyandotte cockerels, \$3.00 each, or two for \$5.50. C. D. Gibson, Tyvan, Sask. 52-2**

**WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, TOMS, \$5.00; hens, \$7.00; Also White Rock cockerels, \$3.00 each. Mrs. A. D. Naimith, Wawanesa, Man. 44-10**

**ELMGROVE FARM—BRONZE TURKEYS, Embden and African geese and White Leghorns. J. H. Rutherford, Albion, Ontario. 51-4**

**BABY CHICKS. OUR SPRING BOOKINGS heavy. Don't delay. Columbia Poultry Ranch, Steveston, B.C. 52-8**

**FOR SALE—ABOUT 20 YOUNG GUINEA fowl, \$3.00 per pair. Velma Morrison, Carman, Manitoba. 52-3**

## FARM MACHINERY

**A BARGAIN FOR CASH—AVERY OUTFIT EN- gine 40 x 80, and separator 36 x 60. Power lift plow eight-bottom stubble and braker. Will trade for small outfit. Oscar Lofta, box 43, Vanguard, Sask. 51-2**

**FOR SALE—ONE GAAR SCOTT SEPARATOR, 36 x 60, used a few years. Will sell cheap. Write L. Peteghan, c/o Bank of Montreal, Duck Lake, Sask. 50-3**

**SALE—10-H.-P. FAIRBANKS-MORSE Z EN- gine, 3 roller 12-in. mill, with belting; complete or separately. Whalley Ranch, Kinsella, Alta. G.T.P.**

**STEAM CASE 20-H.-P. SIMPLE, 32 x 56 AD- vance Rumely separator, run 72 days. Outfit complete; in good repair. Cash \$1,000. J. E. Martenson, Kisbey, Sask. 52-2**

**SELLING—14-INCH THREE-BOTTOM OLIVER engine plow. \$125. Rastall Ltd., Broadview, Sask.**

**SELLING—1919 AVERY 12-25 TRACTOR, GOOD as new. Cheap for cash. Oswald Rogers, Plumas, Man. 52-3**

**SELLING—12-20 MONARCH TRACTOR, 1918 model. In perfect condition. Sell cheap for cash. S. G. Jackson, Glidden, Sask. 52-2**

**WANTED—ENGINE DISC GANG, 5 OR 6 discs, power lift. Must be in good condition. W. H. Burbidge, Glidden, Sask. 51-2**

**FOR SALE—HORSE HAY BALER, LARGE capacity, nearly new. Price, \$300. S. Palmer, Arltand, Sask. 51-2**

**FOR SALE—8-10 FURROW P. & O. PLOW. Little used; in good shape. \$450 takes it. Box 75, Lashburn, Sask. 51-3**

**EXCHANGE—20-H.P. INTERNATIONAL TRAC- tor for Fordson. L. E. Townsend, Candeboye, Man.**

## FARM LANDS

**120-ACRE HIGH-GRADE MICHIGAN FARM, with pair horses, seven head cattle, eight hogs, poultry, plows, harrows, drill, wagons, long list farm machinery, tools, thrown in for quick sale. Nearby town conveniences, only 15 miles to 80,000 city. 80 acres level tillage, high cultivation; woven-wire fenced, brook and spring watered 40-cow pasture; home-use wood. All buildings painted and good; two-story, seven-room house, large modern stock barns, silo, cement floor hog house, granary, corn, poultry, carriage houses, &c. Owner cannot longer manage farm, must sell quick, names low price, \$11,200 for everything, only \$4,000 cash needed. Details, page 76, Strout's Fall Catalog, Farm Bargains, 23 States; copy free. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, 208 B.G., Plymouth Building, Minneapolis.**

**FOR SALE—SPLENDID 160 ACRE STOCK OR mixed farm, two miles from Nelson. 15 acres cleared, five acres plowed, good soil, plenty of spring water; good hog house, log barn and a cabin. Lots of cedar timber, fit for fence posts. Excellent climate and good market. Owner engaged in lumber business. Price \$6,000, on terms. S. P. Pond, Nelson, B.C.**

**FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR sale, cheap, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200 to \$300 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, 436 Main Street, Winnipeg. 5f**

**I HAVE CASH BUYERS FOR SALEABLE FARMS Will deal with owners only. Give description location and cash price. James P. White, New Franklin, Mo. 42-8**

**FOR LIST OF FARM LANDS FOR SALE IN the Portage la Prairie and Oakville district, write, S. J. Newman, Real Estate Agent, Portage la Prairie, Man. 46-7**

**SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH no matter where located. Particulars free, Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Neb. 40-8**

**WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNERS OF land for sale—any district—Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta. L. R. Downing, Winnipeg, Man. 52-2**

**FOR SALE—160 ACRES WILD LAND AT TIS- dale, Sask., 30 acres broke. \$2,000 cash. Apply Irwin Campbell, Cypress River, Man. 52-2**

**FOR SALE—HALF-SECTION, NEW BUILD- ings; full set implements; horses; at \$7,000, \$3,000 cash. Box 62, Radville, Sask.**

**CHAPLIN'S FARM CATALOGUE, POSTPAID. Boston.**

## RAW FURS

**WANTED—RAW FURS. WHAT HAVE YOU? What Price? Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ontario, Canada. 46-9**

## HONEY

**"PURE AS THE BEE MADE IT"—CLOVER, full flowers and buckwheat honey. Weir Bros. 80 Chester Ave., Toronto. 5f**

## PATENTS AND LEGAL

**FETHERSTONAUUGH & CO., THE OLD established firm. Patents everywhere. Head Office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa Office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free. 38f**

**HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Canada. Phones, Main 4374-5-6. 18f**

**CASE, EGERTON R., 10 ADELAIDE EAST, Toronto. Patents Canadian, foreign. Booklet free. 5f**

**RUSSELL, HARTNEY, BARRISTERS, SASKA- toon. 5f**

## SEED GRAIN

## SEED TESTING

Guide subscribers who wish to have seed grain tested for purity, grading and germination may have same done, free of charge, by sending samples to Dominion Government Seed Branch at Winnipeg or Calgary. Ten tests will be made free for any one farmer, after which a nominal fee is charged.

**SEED OATS—EVERYONE OFFERING SEED** claims it to be more or less clean, but we have big, strong, tested seed oats, practically absolutely free from wild oats and all other weed seeds, and will let you be the judge and ship subject to your approval. We are improving our stocks every year. Catalog free. Harris McFayden Seed Company Limited, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 52f

**SEED BOOK READY FOR MAILING EARLY IN** December. The Guide is publishing a seed book which deals in a comprehensive manner with the whole question of improved seed. If you are interested in raising more bushels of better quality write for a copy of this book. A postcard will bring it. The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 48f

**SELLING—RED BOBS WHEAT, SEVEN TO 10** days earlier than Marquis; seed obtained from Seager Wheeler and The Guide. Grown under the rules of the Seed Growers' Association. Price \$10.50 per bushel, bags included. W. R. Brockington, Sunnyside Seed Farm, Elva, Man. 46-8

**PURE MARQUIS WHEAT, GROWN FROM** prize-winning registered seed secured through Guide. Eligible for registration; purity guaranteed. Germination 99% in four days. Cleaned fit for registration, \$3.00 per bushel, immediate sale, sacks extra or send yours. Henry Young, Millet, Alta. 50-3

**GET STARTED RIGHT BY GETTING KITCH- ener wheat, Wheeler stock, grown under rules and inspection of Seed Growers' Association. Limited quantity \$5.50 bushel. Quality guaranteed; sacks at cost. Wm. Servage, Elie, Man. 50-3**

**SEED FLAX—BIG MONEY IN FLAX. MANY** farmers have more than paid for their land with one crop. Investigate our perfectly-cleaned seed, guaranteed free from mustard. Free catalog. Harris McFayden Seed Company Limited, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 52f

**SELLING—350 BUSHELS PURE MARQUIS** wheat grown from Wheeler's world prize-winning stock grades No. 1, tests 61. Best seed available, cleaned and bagged. \$3.25 bushel, f.o.b. to any one taking the lot. J. A. Mitchell, Lawson, Sask.

**WE HAVE FOR SALE A FEW SAMPLES OF** our barley to submit to you and about 50 ears of No. 1 and extra No. 1 seed oats, including the famous Leader Side oat. J. J. Murray & Co., Seed Merchants, Edmonton, Alta.

**PURE REGISTERED RED FIFE WHEAT, CLEAN,** \$5.50 bushel. Guaranteed 98% germ. Pure clean Abundance oats \$1.25 bushel, germination 97%. Sample, 10c. stamps. Including sacks. Jesse Elliott, Lanigan, Sask.

**LARGE QUANTITY BANNER SEED OATS,** No. 1 government grade, 96 per cent. germination test 6 days. Fanned free from noxious weeds. Car lots, \$1.00 per bushel, f.o.b. Watia, Alta. John Sutherland, Hanna, Alta. 51-2

**SELLING—BANNER SEED OATS, CLEAN** high germination, \$1.00 bushel. Sample free. This ad. will not appear again. E. H. & W. F. Adams, Major, Sask.

**A CAR OF LEADER OATS GROWN ON** clean land from McFayden's seed, \$1.50 per bushel. James Williams, Box 4194, Yorkton, Sask.

**FOR SALE—2,500 POUNDS COMMON MILLET** seed, clean, \$5.00 per 100 pounds; bags extra. Wm. Coleby, Maryfield, Sask. 52-2

**SELLING—CAR GOOD SEED OATS, FREE** from weeds, 85c. f.o.b. Beiseker. Further particulars—M. Schmaltz, Beiseker, Alta. 52-2

**WANTED—GOOD, CLEAN, BEARDLESS BAR- ley seed. State price. Geo. Sykes, Cordova, Man. 52-2**

**SELLING—CAR GOOD SEED OATS, 85c.,** f.o.b. Foam Lake, Sask. Sample on request. W. J. Higman, Brombury, Sask. 51-2

**SELLING—RED BOBS WHEAT, \$10 BUSHEL.** Seed obtained from Seager Wheeler, 1918. Chas. Harvey, Dafoe, Sask. 49-4

**2,000 BUSHELS BANNER OATS, 85c. F.O.B.** Oakshela, Sask. Rastall Ltd., Broadview, Sask. 50-3

**SELLING—ONE CAR ONLY AMERICAN BAN- ner oats for seed. Sample on request, 90c. bus. Cummins, Strathclair, Man. Box 54. 50-3**

**SELLING—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, 21c** pound, cleaned and bagged. J. Ferguson, Guernsey, Sask. 50-4

**1,000 BUSHELS MARQUIS WHEAT, \$2.55, LESS** than 50 bushel lots, \$2.50. Also car feed oats. L. W. Wilson, Watson, Sask. 50-4

## NURSERY STOCK

**BERRY BUSHES, APPLE TREES, SHRUBS,** hedges, windbreaks for spring delivery. All guaranteed stock. McDonald, 399 Newton Ave., Winnipeg.

## Mr. Gould's Home Poll

In the detailed statement in The Guide of December 10, setting forth the voting by polls in the by-election in the constituency of Assiniboia, Sask., by which O. R. Gould was chosen by a majority of 5,224 to be the M. P. for that constituency, a figure was inadvertently dropped from the line which gave the vote cast at Manor, which is Mr. Gould's home poll. The number of ballots marked for Mr. Gould was thus wrongly made to appear as 79. The ballots marked for Mr. Gould at that poll number just 100 more than that, or 179, against 12 for his opponent.

## In Livestock Circles

Continued from Page 24

## Alberta Swine Breeders' Annual

At the annual meeting of the Alberta Swine Breeders' Association, held in Calgary, on December 9, strong dissatisfaction was expressed at the action of the Board of Commerce, in fixing the price of hog products. The matter was thoroughly discussed by the meeting, and the general feeling was expressed that the ruling of the board was doing incalculable injury to the industry in so much that farmers were not raising hogs as there was practically no incentive to do so owing to the high price of grain, for which the farmer could get more money by selling to the elevator than by feeding to hogs.

Messrs. G. H. Hutton and E. L. Richardson were delegated to interview Dr. Tolmie, the federal minister of agriculture, to see what could be done to remedy matters so that the law of supply and demand be allowed to regulate the price of bacon.

In order to stimulate the swine industry and make the association sales more profitable the following members volunteered to send only their best stock to the association sales, and the executive were empowered to reject any hogs entered for sale which were not up to a high standard. Messrs. Hoover will send five; Hambly, five; Hudson, five; Western Stock Ranches, five; Swift's, five; C.P.R., five; Canada Land, five; Beingslerner, five; and G. R. Ball, two.

The meeting also passed a resolution asking the Calgary Exhibition Association to increase the prize money offered at the fairs, and so give the exhibitor a chance to pay at least the expenses incurred in fitting, entering and showing his stock.

The executive for the following year are as follows: President, G. F. Herbert, Medicine Hat; first vice-president, W. Hudson, Katryn; second vice-president, W. J. Hoover; directors, G. H. Hutton, W. Hudson, W. J. Hoover, G. F. Herbert, R. Knights, Dr. McKay, W. J. Elliott and J. W. Renton, Calgary; E. E. Swift, Clover Bar; J. L. Walters, Clive; and S. Hanson, Medicine Hat.

## Fair Prices at Calgary Association Sales

Some good prices were realized at the association sales of pure-bred stock held in Calgary during the winter fair; the most outstanding being: Clementine Hero, a Shorthorn owned by J. C. Elliott, of Didsbury, \$400; May Violet 4th, owned by Wm. Tweedale, Crossfield, \$435; British General, owned by Hon. Duncan Marshall, Olds, \$325; and Golden General, by the same owner, for \$300.

The following table gives owners, numbers and averages:

| Angus            |     |         |          |  |
|------------------|-----|---------|----------|--|
| Seller           | No. | Amt.    | Ave.     |  |
| F. R. Cathro     | 10  | \$1,520 | \$ 95.00 |  |
| J. A. McNeill    | 1   | 110     | 110.00   |  |
| A. E. Noad       | 12  | 2,370   | 197.50   |  |
| A. Stoddart      | 3   | 550     | 183.33   |  |
| C. H. Richardson | 4   | 520     | 130.00   |  |
|                  | 30  | \$5,070 | \$140.83 |  |

| Herefords                |     |         |          |  |
|--------------------------|-----|---------|----------|--|
| Seller                   | No. | Amt.    | Ave.     |  |
| A. Robertson             | 11  | \$1,065 | \$151.86 |  |
| J. McD. Davidson         | 2   | 420     | 210.00   |  |
| Chas. Johnson            | 1   | 135     | 135.00   |  |
| Leffingwell and Shepherd | 4   | 570     | 142.50   |  |
|                          | 18  | \$2,790 | \$155.00 |  |

| Shorthorns           |     |          |          |  |
|----------------------|-----|----------|----------|--|
| Seller               | No. | Amt.     | Ave.     |  |
| J. Chas. Yule        | 63  | \$7,425  | \$117.85 |  |
| J. C. Elliott        | 1   | 400      | 400.00   |  |
| Willis L. Fowler     | 7   | 590      | 84.28    |  |
| L. M. Groves         | 5   | 455      | 91.00    |  |
| Hon. Duncan Marshall | 3   | 795      | 265.00   |  |
| Geo. E. Ruediger     | 3   | 470      | 156.66   |  |
| Shuttleworth Bros.   | 1   | 140      | 140.00   |  |
| C. H. Slater         | 5   | 540      | 108.00   |  |
| Wm. Tweedale         | 8   | 1,025    | 128.12   |  |
|                      | 96  | \$11,840 | \$123.33 |  |

| Averages   |     |          |          |  |
|------------|-----|----------|----------|--|
| Breed      | No. | Amt.     | Ave.     |  |
| Angus      | 36  | \$5,070  | \$140.83 |  |
| Herefords  | 18  | 2,790    | 155.00   |  |
| Shorthorns | 96  | 11,840   | 123.33   |  |
|            | 150 | \$10,700 | \$131.33 |  |

| Clydesdale—Females             |  |  | Price |
|--------------------------------|--|--|-------|
| Sold to                        |  |  |       |
| Sinclair Bros., Rumsey         |  |  | \$375 |
| Sinclair Bros., Rumsey         |  |  | 365   |
| Sinclair Bros., Rumsey         |  |  | 300   |
| Sinclair Bros., Rumsey         |  |  | 305   |
| H. P. Ober, Coaldale           |  |  | 235   |
| Tudescos Ranching Co., Calgary |  |  | 225   |
| M. N. Lawlister, Olds          |  |  | 395   |
| J. G. Clark, Clark Manor       |  |  | 310   |
| Peter E. Duncan, Lacombe       |  |  | 260   |
| H. P. Ober, Coaldale           |  |  | 300   |
| H. P. Ober, Coaldale           |  |  | 250   |
| J. G. Clark, Clark Manor       |  |  | 275   |
| J. G. Clark, Clark Manor       |  |  | 400   |
| W. H. Tebb                     |  |  | 280   |
| Peter E. Duncan, Lacombe       |  |  | 150   |

| Clydesdale—Stallions     |  |  | Price |
|--------------------------|--|--|-------|
| Wm. Adams, Della         |  |  | \$225 |
| J. Cruickshank, Red Deer |  |  | 145   |
| J. G. Clark, Clark Manor |  |  | 400   |

18 sold for \$5,195



American-bred or imported from Great Britain, sold to a resident of Canada must be recorded in the American-Berkshire Record in the name of the Canadian purchaser. American certificate of registration must give date of sale and delivery, and in the case of females, service certificate, if bred. It is understood that animals on entering Canada must be recorded in the Canadian Swine Breeders' Record.

3. Animals from Canada, Canadian-bred or imported from Great Britain, sold to a resident of the United States, must be recorded in the Canadian Swine Breeders' Record in the name of the American purchaser. Canadian certificate of registration must give date of sale and delivery, and in the case of females, service certificate, if bred. It is understood that animals on entering the United States, must be recorded in the American-Berkshire Record.

4. It is further agreed that the Canadian Swine Breeders' Association will not accept for record animals farrowed in the United States, unless such animals are first recorded in the American-Berkshire Record.

5. It is further agreed that the American-Berkshire Association will not accept for record animals farrowed in Canada, unless such animals are first recorded in the Canadian Swine Breeders' Record.

December 4, 1919.

#### Browne Bros. Get New Sire

Messrs. Browne Bros., Neudorf, Sask., recently purchased from Messrs. James E. Good and Sons, Fillmore, Sask., the good Angus bull Glencarnock Roscoe III, two years old, sire Edward of Glencarnock, dam the imported Queen Rosie of Cullen. Messrs. Good purchased this bull at the McGregor sale 18 months ago, and when transferred to his new owners he weighed over 1,500 pounds.

Messrs. Browne are also using in their herd Elm Park Kelso, by Young Le Roy, of Bowman breeding. They had the misfortune some time ago to lose one of their herd bulls, Beauty's Irwin.

#### Holstein Men in Annual Convention

The Alberta Holstein breeders held their annual meeting at Calgary, on December 9. President H. J. Smith, Clover Bar, presided over a very enthusiastic gathering, and a most interesting and educational discussion was engaged in by Messrs. Carlyle, Smith, Pallesen, Humby, Hays, Chilton, Perry, and others on the cost of production, especially in the case of men who possessed silos and those who did not use them. G. H. Hutton, of Calgary, was of the opinion that every producer should be able to show a statement of costs in view of the fact that the Board of Commerce were looking into milk prices.

The officers of the association for the coming year were elected and are as follows: Hon. President, Hon. Duncan Marshall; hon. vice-president, S. G. Carlyle, Edmonton; president, H. J. Smith, Clover Bar; first vice-president, G. H. Hutton, Calgary; second vice-president, Dr. Hays, Carstairs; third vice-president, J. H. Laycock, Okotoks; fourth vice-president, Geo. Bevington, Winterburn; directors, P. Pallesen, Calgary; A. D. Perry, Coronation; C. A. Gardner, Cayley; Irvine Humby, Morrison; secretary-treasurer, Thos. Laycock, Calgary.

#### Correction

In The Guide issue of December 10, on page 47, appears a photo of the Holstein bull at present heading the herd of George Bevington, Winterburn, Alta. The name of this bull should be Colony Major Posch Tensen, and not Korndyke Posch Pontiac, as stated in the underline. Korndyke Posch Pontiac heads the herd of Joseph H. Laycock, Okotoks, Alta.

#### Paraplegia or Thrombosis

Q.—I have a horse which is so weak in his hind legs that he continually tumbles over, and is useless for work. The hind legs are slightly swollen. What is the cause? Can you suggest method of curing it?

A.—From the description given it is impossible to determine whether your horse is suffering from partial paralysis associated with disease of the spinal cord, or from thrombosis, which causes a certain loss of control of the hind limbs due to interference with the circulation. If there is a well-marked wobbling gate and swinging of the hind-quarters, particularly on turning, that is a constant symptom, the spinal cord is affected and recovery is very doubtful. Such a condition, however, some-

times follows injury, such as being cast in the stall, and recoveries have been known to occur.

The treatment consists in giving one dram doses of powdered nux vomica, twice daily in soft food, until twitching of the muscles is noticed. The medicine should then be changed to one dram doses of iodine of potash, given twice daily dissolved in a few ounces of water. The administration of these drugs may be continued for a month, alternating them each week.

If, on the other hand your horse seems perfectly normal while at rest or walking about, and only develops symptoms of lameness or paralysis after being driven a short distance, he

is affected with thrombosis, which means that there are blood-clots in the large arteries supplying the hind limbs. These clots so interfere with normal circulation that under exercise, sufficient blood is not supplied to the limbs, and distressing symptoms follow.

If the clots can be located by examination per rectum and broken down by gentle pressure with the hand, some improvement might follow, but the writer has never known complete recovery in a well-marked case of this disease. Regular daily exercise until the horse goes down has been recommended, but we have little confidence in such treatment. Internal medication seems to be of no benefit.

## The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, December 19, 1919.

OATS.—Prices are three cents higher than a week ago, in the local market the offerings have been generally light, so that there was little pressure. The rapid advance finally brought a wave of selling on Thursday, and an immense volume of business was done. Prices received a setback, at least temporarily, but on Friday strength in American markets was sufficient to steady our prices during the greater part of the session. Cash demand is very fair, but dealers say they are buying against old contracts and that present prices are out of line for export or eastern domestic trade.

BARLEY.—Our market has advanced sharply, especially for December contract grades. Scarcity of the higher grades has made it difficult to complete contracts for these grades and prices have advanced accordingly. American markets have also been quite strong.

FLAX.—There has been no special feature to this market. As compared with a week ago. The prices are a few cents lower.

#### WINNIPEG FUTURES

|          | 15  | 16  | 17  | 18  | 19  | 20  | Week Ago | Year Ago |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|----------|
| Oats—    |     |     |     |     |     |     |          |          |
| Dec. 88  | 91  | 92  | 92  | 91  | 91  | 87  | 76       |          |
| May 90   | 92  | 93  | 93  | 91  | 91  | 89  | 81       |          |
| Barley—  |     |     |     |     |     |     |          |          |
| Dec. 152 | 156 | 163 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 149 | 97       |          |
| May 152  | 155 | 159 | 158 | 156 | 157 | 149 | 104      |          |
| Flax—    |     |     |     |     |     |     |          |          |
| Dec. 510 | 516 | 516 | 507 | 500 | 496 | 514 | 328      |          |
| May 506  | 507 | 504 | 496 | 485 | 479 | 506 | 338      |          |

#### INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending December 17 was as follows:—

| Elevator  | Grain  | Rec'd during week | Ship'd during week | Now in store |
|-----------|--------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Moose Jaw | Wheat  | 511               | 13,947             | 330,540      |
| "         | Oats   | 12,787            | 13,935             | 191,026      |
| "         | Barley |                   | 1,431              | 6,056        |
| "         | Flax   |                   | 1,503              | 6,636        |
| "         | Rye    | 1,565             |                    | 1,270        |
| Calgary   | Wheat  | 4,565             | 23,216             | 1,485,976    |
| "         | Oats   | 19,310            | 11,505             | 379,680      |
| "         | Barley | 4,606             | 1,298              | 32,318       |
| "         | Flax   |                   |                    | 182          |
| "         | Rye    |                   |                    | 5,629        |
| Saskatoon | Wheat  | 6,803             | 32,686             | 429,018      |
| "         | Oats   | 24,146            | 23,675             | 424,210      |
| "         | Barley |                   |                    | 2,338        |
| "         | Flax   |                   |                    |              |

#### MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING CASH PRICES

December 18.  
Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$3.10 to \$3.30; No. 1 northern, \$3.00 to \$3.10; No. 1 red, \$2.80 to \$3.00; No. 2 dark northern, \$3.05 to \$3.25; No. 2 northern, \$2.95 to \$3.05; No. 3 dark northern, \$3.00 to \$3.20; No. 3 northern, \$2.90 to \$3.00; Montana No. 1 dark hard, \$2.85 to \$2.95; No. 1 hard, \$2.75 to \$2.85; No. 1 amber durum, \$2.40 to \$2.60; to arrive, \$2.40 to \$2.50; No. 1 durum, \$2.25 to \$2.40; No. 2 amber durum, \$2.30 to \$2.55; No. 2 durum, \$2.20 to \$2.35; No. 3 amber durum, \$2.25 to \$2.45; No. 3 durum, \$2.10 to \$2.30. Oats—No. 2 white, 84¢ to 85¢; No. 3 white, 83¢ to 84¢; No. 4 white, 80¢ to 82¢. Barley—Choice to fancy, \$1.58 to \$1.62; medium to good, \$1.52 to \$1.57; lower grades, \$1.40 to \$1.51. Rye—No. 2, \$1.72 to \$1.72½. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$5.00 to \$5.10.

#### Wheat \$3.40 at Minneapolis

After a steady climb for many weeks, the best grade of spring wheat No. 1 Dark Northern reached the highest figure ever recorded in this market's trading, selling for \$3.40 a bushel. Among other causes said to be responsible for this record figure is the brisk demand by millers here, who are said to be considerably behind with their orders including export demand.

#### Says Grain Feeding Pays

Geo. Bates, of Gilbert Plains, brought in a car of stock this week which were sold by United Grain Growers Limited. Some of the prices realized were as follows:—

Five heifers, averaging in weight 1,238 pounds, at 15 cents per pound; three steers, averaging in weight 1,280 pounds,

at 15 cents per pound; one steer, 1,220 pounds, at 13½ cents per pound.

These cattle sold the highest of any cattle coming on this market since nearly a year ago. Messrs. Gordon Ironsides and Fares, who were the purchasers, expressed delight in the way they were finished.

Mr. Bates states that in feeding these cattle he gave them a light ration of grain while they were on the grass in the summer, which he thinks, paid him very well, and stall-fed them since freeze-up. His opinion is that even with the high price of feed the feeding proposition has been a good one the way in which he has managed it.

#### Provincial Purchasing Agents at Co-operative Livestock Yards

Hon. C. A. Dunning, minister of agriculture for Saskatchewan, has decided to locate a purchasing agent from the Livestock Branch of the Department of Agriculture at the South Saskatchewan Co-operative Livestock Yards at Moose Jaw, and the Northern Saskatchewan Co-operative Livestock Yards at Prince Albert. A. J. Clark and J. H. Ross, the purchasing agents for the Livestock Branch of the Department of Agriculture, will be sent to these points for the winter months.

"The Co-operative Stock Yards at both these points have been operating for some time and are handling a large quantity of stock," said Mr. Dunning, in making the announcement, "and by stationing expert buyers at these two centres we will be able to purchase young breeding animals required in the carrying out of the department policy of supplying the farmers of the province with young breeding stock on credit terms.

"In addition, these buyers will become acquainted with conditions in the territory tributary to the market, and will arrange to sell to farmers young stock purchased on the market for feeding as well as for breeding, encourage the formation of co-operative shipping associations, act in an advisory capacity at the stock yards for shippers, promote bull sales for the cattle breeders' associations, and in many ways be of great service to the livestock breeders of the province."—W. A. M.

## The Livestock Market

#### WINNIPEG

United Grain Growers Limited, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, report receipts of livestock for sale at the Union Stock Yards, for the week ending December 19, 1919, as follows:—

Cattle, 6,598; sheep and lambs, 900; calves, 246; hogs, 6,266.

Market can be quoted a shade lower all round over last week, especially on light weight stocker steers. Owing to the time for buying extra choice and fancy stuff for Christmas trading being over, this class of butcher cattle have declined in price from fully \$2.00 per hundred. Heifers that would have sold at 12 cents to 12½ cents last week are selling today at around 10½ cents. We do not look for so much of a decline in real choice butcher stuff from now on as the chances are that there are not any more in the country than enough to supply local demand. We are also of the opinion that choice steers that were good enough for Christmas trade will

also sell lower in line with fancy cows and heifers. The sheep and lamb market is in anything a little weaker and no improvement is looked for until the middle of January. The hog market strengthened somewhat this week, selects being sold for \$15.75 on Thursday, and Friday's selects being sold at \$16.00, and it looks as though the market will remain steady at these prices for some little time.

Do not forget to have health certificate accompany every cattle shipment. See that same is turned in to the Government Health Inspector's Office, Union Stock Yards, immediately upon arrival, so that your cattle will be unloaded into "clean area" pens where feed and water will be waiting for them.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:—

| Butcher Cattle                             |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| Extra choice steers, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs.   | \$11.00 to \$12.00 |
| Choice heavy steers, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs.   | 9.50 to 10.50      |
| Medium to good steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs. | 8.50 to 10.00      |
| Fair to medium steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs.   | 7.50 to 8.25       |
| Common to fair steers, 800 to 900 lbs.     | 5.50 to 7.50       |
| Choice fat heifers                         | 9.00 to 10.00      |
| Good to choice cows                        | 8.00 to 9.50       |
| Fair to good cows                          | 6.00 to 7.50       |
| Canner and cutter cows                     | 4.00 to 5.50       |
| Best fat oxen                              | 7.00 to 8.00       |
| Canner and cutter oxen                     | 5.00 to 6.50       |
| Fat weighty bulls                          | 6.50 to 7.50       |
| Bologna bulls                              | 5.50 to 6.25       |
| Fat lambs                                  | 12.00 to 14.00     |
| Sheep                                      | 5.00 to 10.00      |
| Veal calves                                | 7.50 to 9.50       |

| Stockers and Feeders                |                    |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Choice weighty good colored feeders | \$ 9.00 to \$10.00 |
| Common to good stockers and feeders | 6.00 to 8.50       |
| Best milkers and springers          | \$5.00 to \$10.00  |
| Fair milkers and springers          | 50.00 to 75.00     |

| Hogs                     |                  |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| Selects, fed and watered | \$16.00          |
| Lights                   | \$ 9.00 to 14.50 |
| Heavies 300 to 350 lbs.  | 12.00 to 14.00   |
| Heavies 350 lbs. and up  | 12.00            |
| Medium sows              | 10.00 to 11.00   |
| Stags                    | 7.50 to 10.00    |
| Boars                    | 3.00 to 8.00     |

#### CALGARY

This week's Alberta Stock Yards receipts: Cattle, 7,231; hogs, 1,265; sheep, 1,707. Last week: Cattle, 8,463; hogs, 1,394; sheep, 3,662. Corresponding week a year ago: Cattle, 5,307; hogs, 6,594; sheep, 1,677.

CATTLE.—This week opened with heavy receipts, and prices were fully as strong as last week, and on Tuesday we sold some extra choice steers at 14 cents and cows from the same shipment at 11 cents. Reports from the east, however, showed heavy declines, and by Thursday our market was from \$1.25 to \$1.50 lower on butcher cattle and 25 to 50 cents lower on canners and cutters. Today (Friday) we quote heavy butcher steers \$9.00 to \$10.50, medium steers \$8.00 to \$9.00, and plain killers hard to sell at \$7.50 to \$8.00. Fat cows and heifers are also much weaker, and it takes choice stuff to make \$8.50, with medium to good \$7.50 to \$8.00, and common cows \$6.00 to \$7.00. Canners are worth \$3.50 to \$4.50, and cutters \$4.50 to \$5.00. Bulls \$5.00 to \$6.00. There was little demand for heavy feeders 900 to 1,100 pounds, and these were very slow sale, with most of the United States buyers laying off. Light weight steers were sought after by country buyers, and a considerable number of these changed hands at \$7.50 to \$8.25, with yearling steers \$6.75 to \$7.00. A few choice stocker heifers were sold to the country at \$6.25 to \$8.50, but the demand is slow, and the majority of the stocker cows going as canners. While a considerable number of calves were offered, very few are fat enough for veal. We sold a few extra choice 500-pound calves at \$8.75, but for thin stocker calves there is no demand and they are slow selling at 6 to 7 cents.

Top price on cattle a year ago, \$13.75. HOGS.—Moderate receipts, demand good. Our Thursday hogs sold at \$16.50 and Friday's at \$16.25.

Top price on hogs a year ago, \$18.30.

SHEEP.—Active demand for good killing sheep, choice fat No. 1 lambs \$13.00 to \$13.25, No. 2 lambs \$9.00 to \$10.00, wethers \$10.00 to \$10.25, and fat ewes \$8.50 to \$9.50.

There was no activity among the packers after Wednesday, and Thursday was one of the duller days experienced on the yards for some time. Judging from reports, it is doubtful if there will be a very brisk trade until after the New Year, and we advise shippers to hold back for a couple of weeks if possible. Some heavy losses have been incurred by those shipping to St. Paul and Chicago, and this has made shippers to these points very cautious. Well-bred light stockers are held up better than anything as there is, apparently, a surplus of rough feed in some country districts.

For Maximum of Service Consign your Grain to the Old Reliable Grain Commission Merchant

## James Richardson & Sons Limited

Established 1857

Wire us for prices on Car-load Lots of Oats, delivered at your station. All grades to offer at minimum prices.

Western Offices: GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG, MAN.  
GRAIN EXCHANGE, CALGARY, ALTA.  
CANADA BUILDING, SASKATOON, SASK.

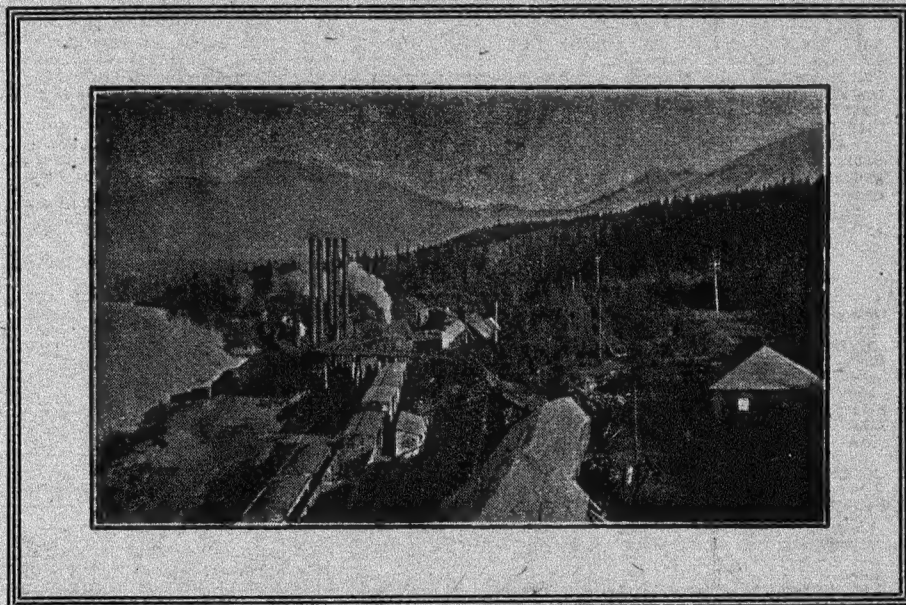
#### Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, December 15th to December 20th inclusive

| Date     | Wheat Feed | CW | 3 CW | OATS ExlFd | 1 Fd | 2 Fd | 3 CW | CW R | 1   | Fd  | 1 NW | 2 CW | 3 CW | RYE 2 CW |
|----------|------------|----|------|------------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|------|------|------|----------|
| Dec. 15  | 171        | 88 | 85   | 85         | 83   | 80   | 155  | 147  | 130 | 130 | 511  | 506  | 470  | 166      |
| 16       | 171        | 91 | 88   | 88         | 86   | 83   | 161  | 151  |     |     | 517  | 512  | 476  | 166      |
| 17       | 171        | 92 | 89   | 89         | 88   | 84   | 164  | 158  | 134 | 134 | 517  | 512  | 476  | 172      |
| 18       | 171        | 92 | 89   | 89         | 89   | 84   | 164  | 159  |     |     | 507  | 503  | 467  | 174      |
| 19       | 171        | 91 | 88   | 87         | 83   |      | 163  | 159  |     |     | 500  | 496  | 460  | 174      |
| 20       | 171        | 91 | 88   | 88         | 86   | 83   | 164  | 159  | 134 | 134 | 496  | 492  | 456  | 176      |
| Week ago | 171        | 87 | 84   | 85         | 83   | 79   | 152  | 144  | 131 | 131 | 515  | 510  | 474  | 163      |
| Year ago | 165        | 75 | 71   | 72         | 71   | 66   | 96   | 91   | 80  | 78  | 328  | 324  | 302  | 140      |



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*Vast Fuel  
Resources  
in the  
Province  
of Alberta*



## **The Coal From Albertan Mines is Keeping You Warm While the Coal Strike is on in the United States**

All the fuel men in the larger cities and towns of Western Canada have publicly stated that there is no danger of a fuel famine.

This proves conclusively that the Albertan coal mines can supply the wants of Western Canada.

Use Alberta Coal. It is doing its work well. It is creating an ever increasing demand by its quality and price. Order *Albertan* Coal for your next supply. It is sure to satisfy.



*Government of the*

***Province of Alberta***

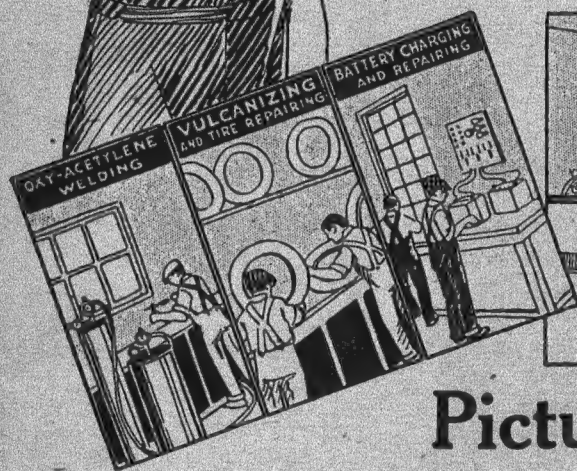
*The Mines Branch*



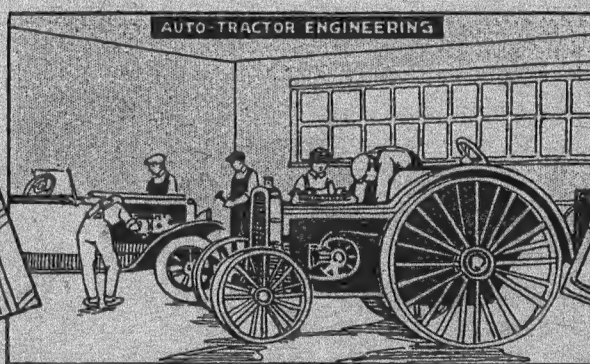
# My New Year Resolution!



"I resolve to take of the one Hemphill Courses training of earning big money early Next Spring"  
J. Will



No Time Limit to Any Course.



No Time Limit to Any Course.

## Picture Yourself in One of These Big Paying Trades

Have you ever stopped to consider why "Bill Jones," "Jack Smith," or some other so-called "fortunate" individual you know is drawing the big fat pay envelope every week, or has worked up a large business from a small beginning with practically no starting capital? Without giving the matter serious thought—perhaps you have called him "lucky"—that's the way of the world! But search deeper into his life—ten to one you will find "Bill" or "Jack" has studied—he's a trained man and owes his present-day position in life to a thorough course of training. This is the age of the specialist—Doctors, Architects, Lawyers, Chartered Accountants, Civil Engineers, Electrical Engineers, etc., are all trained men—each and every one has studied. It is the knowing how that earns the money. You may not be fitted for any profession—if you are, the probability is you couldn't afford to devote several years in learning—yet—you could measure up and be equal to a trade.

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By taking one of the Hemphill Practical Courses of Training YOU too can laugh at the world and be independent. The majority of the courses we teach only take, on an average, from six to eight weeks to become thoroughly efficient. Remember—our schools are conducted by competent teachers—the very best in their respective fields—and you have all the equipment necessary to work on and with. Read the following short description of the Hemphill Courses and the average salary paid for experienced men. Then resolve to start the New Year right—you can. Simply clip the coupon tonight for further information—it will put you on the road to happiness.

### Auto-Tractor Engineering

Course covers how to tear down, repair, rebuild, overhaul and locate trouble by practical work on standard makes of tractors, autos, and stationary engines. Average time required: six to eight weeks. The best outdoor trade any man can learn. Experts in demand everywhere. Wages \$5.00 to \$10 per day.

### Tire Vulcanizing and Repairing

Course includes full and complete instruction and practice in repairing and retreading of tires, steam-vulcanizing, tube repairing, sectional work, relining, etc. Average time required: four to six weeks. Jobs sure. Wages \$100 to \$250 per month.

### Oxy-Acetylene Welding

#### BATTERY WORK and REPAIRING

Course includes brazing, welding, cutting and practical experience in welding broken parts; also instruction in tearing down, building up, repairing, testing and recharging of storage batteries. Average time required: four to six weeks. A knowledge of this work gives you a chance to start up in business with small capital. Wages \$100 to \$250 per month.

### Barber Trade

Course incorporates the care and selection of tools, honing, stropping, preparing strops; also instruction in haircutting, shaving, beard trimming, shampooing, facial massage, singeing, dyeing, etc., and practical experience on living subjects. Average time required: eight weeks. Barbers wanted everywhere. Look at the "want" columns. Another opportunity to start for yourself with small capital. Wages \$25 to \$50 per week.

## If You Don't Like the Course You First Took Up—Transfer to Another

You have this privilege without extra charge providing the change is made within one week. If you move unexpectedly to another district you can complete your course at another school without additional cost. Hemphill's is the only organization of its kind in Canada that can make this offer. You have everything to gain and nothing to lose by clipping the coupon and sending it in for our beautiful free catalogue, which describes our schools and courses in detail. Do it now!

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☐ TELEGRAPHY AND RAILROADING. ☐ BARBER TRADE. ☐ MOVING PICTURE OPERATING.

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I saw this Ad. in The Grain Growers' Guide, December 24.

### IMPORTANT NOTICE

Special Farm Tractor Course at all Hemphill Schools during January, February and March. Join these classes in January and you will complete before the spring rush starts. Time required four to six weeks—but no time limit. Cost of this course is \$75.